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Grandpa Becomes Nurse

Time to sow and gather the crops is short in the Himalayas and every able bodied man is needed in the fields. So grandfather becomes general nursemaid to the village children.
Photo—Swiss Himalaya Expedition 1947

Centenary Tribute To Annie Besant

(See Page 3)

Short Story

THE OBVIOUS CASE

By Neil Bell

Calverley and I have been friends for many years. We are both bachelors, comfortably off, and discriminatingly fond of the fleshpot. But we have more affinities and compatibilities than these. We are, for example, extremely fond of chess, and we are so nearly matched that each game is a real tussle.

Each of us also has a robby in which the other is extremely interested, but somewhat of a duffer. Calverley's hobby is crime or, I should say, the unravelling of crime; and at this I think I may say he is probably unsurpassed by the professional experts. I do not mean that he takes any active part in the detection of criminals; the idea would be abhorrent to him.

His interest in crime is purely academic; he sees crime as a problem to be solved, takes it as a personal challenge, and having a mathematical brain he usually (I almost wrote invariably) succeeds in solving the problem. Not that he does anything about it. I am quite a duffer at the game, and we are in this respect much like Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson. What my hobby is, at which Calverly is a duffer, is another story, and must wait for another time. As he set out the chessboard one Friday some six months or so ago he asked me if I had seen the evening paper.

"No," I replied: "It hadn't come when I left."

"So much the better,", he said. "There's a pretty little problem in it; pretty, but quite simple. But chess first."

It was a longer game than usual, and it was nearly ten when Calverley got out the whisky, over which we usually chatted and smoked for an hour or so after the game was finished. Calverley puffed slowly and meditatively at his pipe for a few moments, and then, picking up the evening paper, said: "Let me read you what it says."

"Give me the gist of it," I said. "It'll save my weeding out inessentials."

He smiled and tossed the paper aside.

"Well, all right," he said. "Here are the facts devoid of trimmings. The scene a small detached house occupied by a Mrs. Benson, known in the neighbourhood as Old Mrs. Benson; known also to be very close in her habits, almost miserly, and reputed to be rich. No servants kept, but a woman came in daily at eight and left at five.

"Some time yesterday evening Mrs. Benson was killed with a poker in her own house and the place was ransacked. The body was also rifled, the old lady's rings, earrings, broach and watch she always wore being missing.

"According to the medical evidence, Mrs. Benson had been dead at least eight hours when the discovery was made by Mrs. Hackett, the daily woman, and this makes the time of the crime about eleven o'clock on Thursday night; certainly not earlier than ten, they say, and not later than midnight.

"There's one more point, according to Mrs. Hackett. Mrs. Benson kept a lot of money in the house, hundreds of pounds, much of it in sovereigns and half sovereigns; she also possessed a good deal of valuable jewellery, also kept in the house. Mrs. Hackett said that she had often seen the jewellery and had frequently heard Mrs. Benson counting her money, a hobby that lends some support to her local reputation as a miser. Well, that's all. What do you make of it?"

'I suppose Mrs. Hackett has an alibi?"

"A watertight one. There was a wedding next door to her and she was invited to the party, which did not break up till after one o'clock. I'm sorry: I've forgotten an important detail. Mrs. Benson's house had not been broken into; there was no sign of violence anywhere except on the old lady."

"Then how did the murderer get in?"

"Obviously through the front door."

"The door had been left open?"

"No. Mrs. Benson opened it."

"And he forced his way in?"

"On the contrary, she invited him in."

"I'm afraid I don't follow. Do you mean she knew the fellow?

Calverley smiled. "Not a bit. But he was the sort of fellow one would invite in."

"Not a woman of nearly seventy, surely?"

"You're running off the track. This isn't an elderly romance."

"Why the front door? Mightn't it have been at the back door?"

"No, it was the front door. And Mrs. Benson invtied him in. And she didn't know him from Adam. Well, there are all the cards. Pretty obvious, isn't it?"

I laughed, "Not to me."

"Isn't it obvious that there's only one person in the world an elderly woman living alone would invite into her house at after ten o'clock in the evening?"

"You mean a relative?"

"Sorry again. I omitted that, too. She had no relatives. That surely narrows it down to one."

"Her doctor?"

Calverley laughed. "Good! We'll make a sleuth of you yet. But Mrs. Benson had no doctor. She would never call one in. Now one more shot and you've got him."

"Postman?"

"At that hour? And does one invite the postman in?"

"Well, tell me. You may not, after all, be right."

"How often have you known me wrong?"

"Never mind that. You're all the more due for a fall. Come on, who was it?"

"A policeman'.

"A policeman?"

"Obviously. Now isn't it obvious? Think it over."

"A policeman? But surely——"

"Not a real policeman, of course; merely an imitation, but good enough to deceive an old woman at night."

I relighted my pipe. "You mean," said, "that someone dressed up as a policeman called on Mrs. Benson round about ten last night and she invited him in, and he killed her? Why did she invite him in?"

"A dozen reasons, all equally plausible. Plainly something that required some discussion; not the sort of thing one wants to do at the door on a chilly night. And who could be safer to invite in? That's the solution, rest assured. Though I see you're looking a litle dubious."

Calverley was, as usual, right: but he had to wait nearly three months before events proved him so.

Benningson, the murderer, was a clever fellow, and also a vain fool, a not uncommon combination. He gave one of the rings Mrs. Benson had been wearing to the young woman he was living with, and then shortly afterwards turned her out and installed a younger and prettier woman in her place. The discarded mistress, Ruby, took the ring to a pawnshop, and the pawnbroker asked her where she had got it. Ruby, joyfully scenting trouble, said Burlington Bertie (the nickname Benningson was known by) gave it to her.

The pawnbroker informed the police, who had the description of Mrs. Benson's jewellery, given them by Mrs. Hackett, and this led to Benningson's being arrested and his place searched. Over two hundred sovereigns and nearly three hundred half sovereigns were found; jewellery to the value of several thousand pounds; and notes of various denominations worth another thousand.

Benningson said he had disposed of only about fifty pounds' worth of gold and was keeping it for an emergency. He admitted having got rid of about five hundred pounds in notes and jewellery worth over a thousand, but he refused to say how or to whom.

The story he told of gaining admittance to Mrs. Benson's house bore out Calverley's theory and was also an astonishing example of credulity. He said he waited until the coast was quite clear and then knocked at Mrs. Benson's front door, the time being then just after ten. When Mrs. Benson came to the door he told her he had come from the police station for some information, as there had been some burglaries in the neighbourhood, and the police wanted to take precautions.

It was at this point she asked him in, and he informed her that a police guard was to be put on every night at all houses where there was property worth more than fifteen hundred pounds.

And the credulous old lady not only swallowed that, but also allowed him to make an inventory of all her possessions. He said when he had finished she gave him a glass of wine (not very good wine, he said with an air), and having drunk it, he killed her with the poker. This was just before eleven o'clock, and he was out of the house well before half past. He would not say how he got the uniform.

There was one other unusual point to the affair. Benningson refused to plead not guilty; said he had already confessed, and he wasn't going to give fat jobs to a greedy lot of lawyers. And so the judge formally sentenced him to death.—"Tit-Bit".

SNAKE WORSHIP IN THE U.S.A.

By STUART GRANT

America is a country that can still surprise us, and a book that will seem not merely surprising but incredible is the beautifully named "Dew on Jordan".

It tells a story as queer as any that came out of America in the days of Barnum and Bailey, of the many small religious sects which fluctuate and fight each other, rise and fall and have methods which it is only mild to call eccentric.

An experience some years ago among the sect called Holy Rollers, who deliberately throw themselves into a hysterical state of epileptical jerkings instead of worship, has made me a believer in the almost incredible doings reported in this book, from mere robbery and trickery to actual snake worship. They throw back to the ancestral depravities of places like the Congo Basin and fix a strange light on civilization as it exists between Mexico and Canada. Harold Preece, one of the joint authors, was born among these small sects in the Southern States and met and married Celia Kraft, a Jewess, when they discovered each other haunting the purlieus of these strange people in search of "copy." He, it would seem, is "Southern Correspondent for Religious News Service".

Their book opens with a description of how they met one of the leading and most knowing characters in ol' Dee Tucker, of whom the jailer said: "Reckon there ain't a jailhouse in Tennessee that ain't bedded and boarded ol' Dee Tucker." His offence in this case was of a type that crops up all through the book:

> Well, jest day fore yesterday there was ol' Dee Tucker a-wellerin out in the ditch in front of Cousin Marion' general store a-cussin drunk and a-hollerin Sister Edith's name so you could a-heerd him from here to Holy Water. (She was Clarence's wife.) Brother Clarence what done kilt one man over Sister Edith lit out home fer his shotgun. Cousin Marion didn't want no killin in front of his store so he had Constable Jim Earl carry him off. Jim Earl done took him Jellico jail.

They found him conducting a revival among his jail mates and he was let out to lead another and spew condemnation on all the other sects and sub-sects and split-off sects, to most of which he had belonged as a preacher including:

> Pentecostal Holiness Church, the Fire-Baptized Holiness Church of God of the Americas, the Holiness Methodist Church, the Pentecostal Free Will Baptist Church, the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, the Last Days Church of God, the Church of God as Organized by Christ—with probably side excursions into the Church of Daniel's Band and the Church of God (Apostolic).

The mental instability of people over large areas of the U.S.A. is strongly suggested in these stories, where railways run special trains to revival meetings and, as they say in one story:

> Long fore the train used to git into Los Angeles them saints'd start feelin the power of the Sperrit. Then you could heerd em a-whoopin an a-hollerin fer miles down the track fore the train'd stop.

There is a story, fit to outdo the efforts of the tough school of American writers, of an elder, so called, who having seduced a girl, as is not unusual in this book, forced his son to marry her. At the altar:

> Little Joe's face was that of a man who has bitten into a green persimmon. He brushed his lips to hers without moving a muscle.

The next act in this grotesque affair was that the father announced that the girl would produce the Messian and set the whole neighbourhood to work building a fantastic wooden temple for the birth. Of course it turns out to be a girl, and father and son flee for their lives across the county line, which seems to be a sanctuary frequently needed by this type of practitioner. At the end of the day Kitty Lou was driven back to her parents in a borrowed wagon suckling her baby:

> "Ain't she purty?" she said to the young-uns perched around her as she lay on the straw in the wagon bed. "Jest like them babies in "True Confessions".

Some of the worst foulnesses of the Fascist mountebanks seem to have been picked up by some of these sects. One of them which has bought a holy mountain has its regiment of Storm Troopers, and a scene which would disgust a head-hunter is described when sick and ailing men and women, having first paid their fees, ran the gauntlet of these fiends who, under the impious description of "laying on of hands," beat them as they ran and killed one woman, eager to go through the experience, before she could reach the end of the line, and while she was trying to say her last Hallelujah. The high-water mark among these orgies (and the word is frequently on the authors' pen is a description of a snake-workshipping cult (even among these there were two rival sects one of which accused the other of using snakes with their fangs extracted) in Kentucky actually as late as 1943. One of the writers was treated to a so-called love feast of meat, which he discovered with revulsion to be snake meat, and home-made liquor. Boxes of snakes of various kinds were gathered in the wooden chapel; live, screaming rats were fed to the snakes; the walls were decorated with the skins of snakes, and as the hymn-singing began a dozen young fellows marched down the aisle carrying snakes in boxes, and the audience, throwing themselves down and "like rattlers inching along in the woods," crawled to the platform with their mouths dribbling.

Jeth Henderson went off into a spluter of the unintelligible language of this sect in praise of snakes, and presided over the mess of human beings and snakes grovelling together on the floor. A girl with her body shaking in "quick, convulsive tremors" stood before him:

> Jeth's hand darted down and came up with a frightened snake. The girl moaned like a trollop in the arms of some buck from Glory Holler when Jeth wrapped the snake around her neck. Then I saw the snake strike once, twice, and a third time on her flushed cheeks, the blood spurting out in twenty places from the needle-like wounds. She grabbed the snake by the tail, held it by the back of its blunt head, and kissed it lovingly from its skull to its buzzing rattles...

The strange thing is that the reported deaths among this sect number only eight. The guess is made that the corn liquor or the violent excitement act as antidotes.

Many of the sects are conducted on

Continued on page 19

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Centenary Tribute To Annie Besant

India Must Honour The Memory Of This Valiant Fighter For Freedom.

(By K. A. CHIDAMBARAM)

The birth centenary of Dr. Annie Besant falls on October 1, and already celebrations have started throughout the country. In a cosy corner of Adyar is situated the Besant Samadhi, and there lies "the precious lifeblood of a master spirit emblamed and treasured up on purpose for life beyond life." The sylvan setting of the Theosophical gardens bounded by the flowing river on one side and the blue sea on the other, and dotted with Asokan pillars and other antiquarian monuments, with an age-old banyan tree sprawling large its green, lends the enchanting air of an Ashram to the mausoleum of this great leader. To a political pilgrim, it flashes back vivid memories of a grim freedom fight in which Dr. Besant lined up the forces of the nascent nationalism against the mighty citadel of the bureaucracy

During World War 1, Besant started her political career with the foundation of her newspaper "New India" which stood out "For God, Crown and Country." But officialdom of those days could not stand the word country even on the last priority and hence 'New India' and its editor had to stand a series of persecution and prosecution at the hands of the authorities. 'New India security case became a 'cause celebre' before the full bench of the Madras High Court in which Dr. Besant defended herself and exhibited her legal acumen and forensic skill. Then came her internment and that of her colleagues Arundale and B. P. Wadia in Ootacmund in June, 1917 India rose unitedly against this bureaucratic challenge and echoes of this agitation were heard in the Shantaram Chawl in Bombay, the political stadium of the Pre-Gandhian era, before Azad Maidan and Chowpatty sands came into the picture. It was then that Mr. B. G. Horniman, then editor of the "Bombay Chronicle' volunteered to edit 'New India' during Besant's detention. India's thunder unsettled the 'settled fact' of Lord Pentland's Raj and Besant and her comrades were released in three months. The first gain of Mrs. Besant's internment was the accession of Mr. Jinnah and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to the Home Rule League and the former became the President of the Bombay branch

Bombay's Red Letter Day

10th December 1918 is a red letter day in the history of Bombay. The battle of Willingdon Memorial was fought in the Town Hall by Mr. Jinnah, Mrs. Jinnah and a band of Home Rulers. Jinnah became the victor of the Town Hall battle and the 'Willingdonians were thoroughly discomfited Willingdon Memorial did not see the light of day and in its place Jinnah Memorial Hall at the Congress House came into being a victory memorial to the Home Rule movement.

Ere long, Besant began to dominate the counsels of the Indian National Congress and was not a little responsible in bringing about the Lucknow Pact which was a Gentleman's Agreement between the Muslim League and the Congress. She had also the unique honour of being elected president of the Congress. As a seasoned politician Besant spared none and asked for no quarter from her opponents. She had her differences with Tilak and Gandhiji and she was the sworn enemy of the Non-Co-operation movement. Though Mrs. Besant opposed tooth and nail Gandhiji's direct action methods, there was much in common between them. Both were unqualified votaries of non-violence. Her Home Rule movement which emphasised 'constitutional means' as the first article of faith was intended to wean away youths from the lure of secret Revolutionary parties which worked underground for armed insurrection against British rule. She neither winked at violence nor flirted with it even for high political purpose. Alike Gandhiji she also realised the deadening effect and mental paralysis wrought by English education. and though opposed to boycott of schools, established national schools and colleges to change the outlook of the youth of the country. She had a clear vision of the freedom of the country and tried to evolve a national flag and national anthem. She was a sterling patriot who "refused to die till India was free." It was this sincere record of service that brought tributes from Tagore and political opponents like Tilak and Gandhiji. It is in the fitness of things that the services of such a versatile personality should be commemorated in a permanent memorial worthy of the country, as a reminder of our past achievements and as an inspiration to generations yet unborn. The All-India Committee for the Besant Centenary Celebrations has adumbrated a 30 lakh Besant cultural centre at Adayar. The highlight of the proposed centre is the Montesorry Training College where trainees will have the benefit of the presence and personal guidance of Dr. Montessory. The Montessory system of education through play has revolutionised the psychology and cultural pattern of the youth of the West. In India, though the system has been adopted in some schools with varying modifications, there is neither a training centre nor trained personnel to co-ordinate the activities of the existing experimental centres. Dr. Montessori came as a refugee guest to India when Italy, her motherland was 'blitzed' and blasted, and she wants to repay her debt to this country by helping to found the first Montessory centre in the East, as a memorial to Dr. Bessant and G. S. Arundale. The Travancore State has donated Rs. 50,000 for the centre and has deputed teachers to be trained in the montessory line. After training, these teachers will found montessory centres in their own state. Indian states and educational institutions in the country can thus doubly profit by subscribing to the memorial fund.

Besant Culture Centre

The keystone of the centre will be 'Kalakshetra' famous as the abode of Art. Many in Bombay are under the pression after seeing the dance performances of Kalakshetra artistes, that t is only a dance centre. It is true that dance has put Kalakshetra in the picture but its not a mere dance centre. It is an arts and crafts centre as well. Its weaving department produces fabrics and saris of old Indian designs using entirely Swadeshi material. Its crafts department puts out furniture and interior decoration materials based on Indian designs.

The Kalakshetra Centre is equipped with a fine library, instruments and tools for arts and crafts and didactic material of great value. With a high school functioning successfully, it is Rukmini Devi's aim to develop the centre into a unique University in which will be effectively blended every aspect of true Indian education, including the Indian arts. Indian culture in all its manifold expression, science, industry and other civic equipment, so that young citizens studying in such institutions may first of all develop character and apply it to the practical service of the motherland and to their own immediate needs. Needless to say that those who subscribe to the Besant Centenary Fund will be helping to create a new education machine of great potentiality which will canalise our newly-won freedom in the path of peace and useful citizenship

Kathak For Adyar

Bombay is particularly interested in the Dance Centre of Kalakshetra, which has been attracting students from all over India and abroad. Some pupils from Bombay like Anjali Hora have taken training in the centre and have given a remarkable exhibition of the art and practice of dance as obtained at the Kalakshetra centre. The dance centre at Adyar gives instructions in Bharat Natya and Kathakali but Kathak and Manipuri are not yet taught. Not that Rukmini Devi is not interested in other schools of dance. She has witnessed and expressed unqualified appreciation of the great Kathak masters like the late Achhan Maharaj, Madame Menaka and Sambhu Maharaj and would have introduced Northern School dances but for the heavy financial commitment. Acording to her, Kathak dance cannot flourish without Hindustani music side by side, and this involves the introduction of Hindustani music classes under well-known ustads with proper literary and instrumental equipment. The introduction of Hindustani music in

(Continued on Page 8)

The Eternal Pilgrim

Mahatma Gandhi will be 78 next Thursday (October 2).

National Song V'ritten By Annie Besant

God Save our Motherland
God bless our much-loved Land!
God Save our Ind!

Sing of her story old,
Sing of her heroes bold,
Sing of her hearts of gold,
God save our Ind!

Sing Ramachandra's praise,
Sing of the Rajput days,
God save our Ind!

Sing of Great Akbar's sway,
Sing of Shivaji's days,
Sing boldly Freedom's lay,
God save our Ind!

Lord of the Burning Ground,
Send forth thy damru sound,
God save our Ind!

Grant us the nero heart,
Careless of loss or smart,
As men to play our part;
God save our Ind!

Hunger Drives Germans Towards Communism —AND WAR!

By Girija Mukerji

A tour of present day Germany leaves one in utter despair and hopelessness. The most significant thing is that Germans are drifting once again into a belief in violence and war.

"Er kommt bald" is the phrase which is being heard all over Germany. This means "It comes soon"—it being the war!

The division of Germany into four zones decided upon at first by the Big Three at Yalta and then confirmed at Potsdam, did not take into consideration either the respective needs of the Allies or of the Germans. Its object mainly was to punish the Germans and in the case of the Western powers to keep Russia as far away from Central Europe as was possible

But the Red Army had entered Berlin first and although this fact never ceased to be a sore point with the Anglo-Americans they agreed eventually to be satisfied with the regions of Berlin allotted to them by the Soviet High Command and thus the four power administration of Berlin came into being. Subsequent rectification of boundaries was all to the advantage of the Russians and whether they liked it or not the Anglo-Americans had to accept the zonal divisions which all the occupying powers kept on saying were only temporary

The maintenance of Germany's territorial unity was declared to be the aim of all, although all the four powers immediately set about making the frontiers as hermetically sealed as possible. No regard was paid to the difficulties which would arise in organising Germany's shattered economy, for the policy on which all the four powers seemed to have agreed was to follow a policy of punishment only. They completely ignored the fact that since the unification of Germany, no single region of Germany had been allowed to remain economically self-sufficient and that centralisation had been pushed to such degree and for such a long time that to break away from it all on a sudden meant troubles for all. The Western powers realised the folly first for as Russia had got the regions of Germany which produced food for the whole country they were left holding the baby without knowing what to do with it. They found also that the occupation of Germany was no fun.

As an American humorist put it, the result of the zonal partition of Germany was that the Russians got the food, the British the industries, the Americans the scenery (Bavaria), the French the objections (Reference to French portests in the Control Council) and the Germans the "Fatherland." So is no wonder that after this, administering Germany became an impossibility.

The "West Wind"

Thus the first post-war attempt to give Western Germany a semblance of unity has not proceeded very far. On the other hand, the absence of the representatives of the Soviet zone which comprises about 17.5 million inhabitants makes this attempt at unity look very suspect indeed. The Germans, even those who are not Communists, see in the fusion of Anglo-American zones the perpetuation of division of their country into two and are not very enthusiastic about the activities of the Bi-zonal Council. The Communists of all the four Zones oppose it tooth and nail and the organ of the S.E.D., the "Neues Deutschland" published in the Soviet zone of Berlin attacks the Anglo-American plan daily and openly. Most Communists refer to it as "Westwind" on the "air from overseas" to put courage into the hearts of the industrialists and the bosses

But the fact remain that the Soviet demand for reparations from current German production makes it impossible even for many communists to support the Soviet attitude. The Russians base their claim for reparations of 10,000 million dollars on the ground of devastation of Russian assets of that value by the Germans and the loss of lives of 7 million Soviet citizens. The Germans maintain and they include also the Communists, that having regard to the total destruction of Germany's industrial potentialities such reparations are beyond Germany's power to pay even in a hundred years.

But could the German support themselves, ask the Germans, if the Allies keep on quarrelling amongst themselves? And how could either Germany or Europe revive unless the industrial heart of metal Europe, namely Ruhr is not revived

The Ruhr was and is also today Germany's life-line and Europe's pipe-line. It was the Ruhr coal which made Germany a great industrial power and it was also owing to the abundant supply of this coal that a great part of Western Europe was industrialised half a century ago. But the Ruhr is also the centre of German nationalism and it was the cradle of National Socialism.

It is fashionable all over the world to blame the Prussians for Germany's warlike mentality but the Junkers of Pomerania and East Prussia had lost much of their power even before the War of 1914–18 and Hitler had liquidated them so thoroughly that their influence in the late war was almost imperceptible. It was the industrial barons of the Ruhr, the Krupps, the Stinnes and the Thyssens who had equipped Hitler's army and men like Hugenberg, the Director of the Krupps and Schroeder the wily banker were more responsible for the war than the Prussian officers of the General staff. Schroeder with the help of his friend Pferdmenges had obtained the support of the Ruhr industrialists in favour of Hitler and they had then easily dispensed with Papen and Hindenburg. Thus the Ruhr does not produce only the black diamond known as coal but it is also black with intrigue and it is no wonder that the Ruhr is becoming once again frontline news. The way to the great puzzle of Germany lies through the Ruhr whether we want to solve that puzzle during the war or when we are at peace

Three Alternatives

But what is the solution if a solution there must be so that the whole of Europe did not become a depressed area? Until now three alternative proposals have been submitted which represent attempts of all different occupying powers to solve the German problem in their own ways and to their best interests. The French plan envisages the internationalisation of the Ruhr with the power of management and control remaining always in Allied hands. This plan if accepted would deprive the Germans of a large part of the fruits of their labour. The Russians support this plan with certain reservations for they see in it a chance of their sharing the industrial output of the Ruhr although they want to give a large amount of autonomy to the Germans in the control of the industries. The Russians on the other hand do not want that any of the Western Allies should participate in the industrial planning undertaken by them in their zone. The second plan is that of the British who want to nationalise the mines with a view to reserve the lion's share of production to themselves and to integrate the Ruhr economy to that of Britain. The British gave concrete expression of their desire by forming the North German Coal Control, responsible until now for extracting coal from the pits and distributing it. The Americans have now come forward with the third plan which is mainly based on the report submitted by Robert Moses, the Construction Co-ordinator of the City of New York, to the State Department.

Kommt Bald?

But whichever of these plans is accepted the problem, apart from its political aspect, would not be easy of solution. For many decades now Germany had been following an uneconomic and conflicting industrial policy subordinated often to the political ambition of her ruling class. Even in the old Reich the industries and the commercial undertakings had to bear the burden of agricultural deficits. Vast tracts of land though technically efficient could produce grain on sterile lands at prices sometimes double or even treble those in world markets. With an industrial population of about 26 million in 1933 out of a total population of 66 million, Germany was hard put to it to balance her economy even at a time when she had free access to foreign trade and credit. Can the Allies or can Germany do it now specially when according to the most optimistic calculation of the Germans nearly 40 p.c. of her industrial potentialities had been damaged in the Ruhr alone? Would it really matter whether Germany is allowed to produce 12 million tons steel as desired by the Americans or if she produces only 5,800,000 tons as decided by the occupying powers last year

Anyway there is no immediate prospect of betterment of the conditions of the average German whose main worry is to get enough food to keep his body and soul together. Whether you are in Berlin, Hamburg or Essen you see the same sight of German men and women cycling to the countryside with rucksacks on their backs, in the feeble hope of getting some food from the peasants in exchange for whatever valuable things they still possess. The dreaded winter will come again and everywhere both in towns and villages one can see men, women and children already gathering wood on the wayside, or in the parks or in the nearby woods. After two years of peacetime malnutrition, the average German possesses very little power of resistance and if somehow the food rations are not improved before the winter there would be many more deaths this year than the last. At present in one zone the calories value of food received by the population is only 800 a day

And apart from the gossips of food, the only other topic of conversation of the Germans as one gathers after a few days' stay, is that of the coming war. Wherever one goes and in whichever zone it is, one is surprised at the remarkable belief of the Germans at the approach of another war. I have heard it in tramways, in railway compartments and in shabby cafe houses where the only drink one gets is watery beer or perhaps just peppermint tea. I have heard distinguished looking old men saying it to younger people and I have heard it also in the queues of housewives in towns and villages. They all say almost all over Germany "Er kommt bald" (It comes soon). And this "it" refers to the war and the way they say "it", makes one think at first that they are talking of a Messiah or a great personage. The tone or the undertone they employ in referring to the war betrays both despair and hope and one has not the feeling that they are very horrified at the idea. When I asked a German student about it, his reply was prompt and categoric. Why should we be afraid of another war" he said, 'how can it be worse than it is now?"

The Next Step

And so a tour in present day Germany leaves one in utter despair and hopelessness. People are so despondent and the problem is so vast that on does not know what to say to them and how to say it. But the most frightening thing is that the Germans are drifting once again into a belief in violence and war and as the Allied handling of the Germans has been anything but generous, there is no likelihood that this drift would stop. The average German is not even apologetic any more for Nazi cruelties for as a school teacher in Nuremberg told me with much relish What the Nazis had done are thank God, behind us, but what you (Allies have done to us, are luckily in front of us. Many more Germans told me about their hope of world sympathy when once the injustices done to them by the Allied soldiers would be known This attitude, together with the desperate food situation, has developed an ugly mood in the Germans They are becoming once again desperate arrogant and full of self-pity -some of the traits I had noticed in them on my first visit to Germany when Adolf Hitler was just coming into power. Would something like that happen again? Almost as if it were a reply to my query, an American officer at Frankfurt told me that the Marshall plan was just the eleventh hour attempt to stave off communism from Germany. Don't be misled by the election figures" he said, 'for it is true that about 13 million Germans have voted for the Christian parties. But they don't mean a thing. Hunger is driving the Germans towards Communism and I bet yer that's as sure as this revolver in my holster.'

General Knowledge Quiz

1. David Low, the famous cartoonist, is — (a) A New Zealander, (b) An American; (c) An Englishman

2. Poliomyelitis is another name for— (a) Influenza, (b) Asthma, (c) Infantile Paralysis

3. Brass is a mixture of copper and— (a) Zinc; (b) Tin; (c) Iron.

4. Who wrote "Il Penseroso"? (a) Homer; (b) Chaucer; (c) Milton

5. The seat of the Australian Federal Government, till it was transferred to Canberra in 1927, was at— (a) Sydney; (b) Melbourne, (c) Brisbane.

6. Kalamazoo is a — (a) Town; (b) Mammal; (c) River.

7. Immanuel Kant was a famous — (a) Musician; (b) Historian; (c) Philosopher.

ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7

HANUT SINGH: THE RANJI OF POLO

By D. SINGH

India is the home of Polo and Indians have been amongst the formost players of the game. Few can excel, however, the record of Rao Raja Hanut Singh, who has been twelve times among the winners of the Indian Polo Association Championships. No other player has exhibited such sustained wizardry of the ball and the stick and even today, after three decades of top-class crack-paced Polo, Hanut is the same supreme master of the game.

It was the miracle of a goal scored by a lad of twenty in the finals of the Princs of Wales Polo Tournament at Delhi in 1921, that heralded the appearance of another Ranji in the field of international ports.

A mad gallop down 2/3 the entire length of the field, the ball travelling perilously near the back line, and then a terrific fifty yards shot which, with barely a foot's opening between the posts from where it was made, went in clean with the precision and power of a bullet.

It was a supreme moment in young Hanut's life as indeed it was for his father, the Great Sir Pratap, whose ambition of seeing his own coached youngsters tru mphant over the unbeatable Patiala, had been realised at last. It marked the beginning of an era in the world of Polo, wherein it might rightly be asserted Hanut Singh has reigned supreme. For no single player anywhere in the world has monopolised the limelight with his wizardry of the ball and the stick for such a long period, and today after nearly three decades of topclass crack-paced polo, Hanut in his forties is the same master of the game losing not a bit of the artistry, control and agility hte his youth.

An All-Time Record

In his palatial residence not more than half a mile's distance from Jodhpur's famous aerodrome, neatly arranged are the trophies galore, trophies won from almost every tournament that he had played in India or abroad. Hanut's is easily an all -time record probably not to be surpassed any time anywhere. Twelve times this superb player has appeared on the winning side in the Indian Polo Association Championship, twelve times he has virtually carried his team through the toughest of oppositions assembled out of some of the greatest players in the world.

He made his debut in 1921 when playing for Jodhpur, repeating it three years later under the same colours. In 27 he assisted Bhopal to get the coveted trophy, in 1930, the Jaipur pilgrims, and next year back again for Jodhpur. Thereafter he has regularly played or Jaipur and helped it to establish a world record of carrying away the National Championship seven times in a row.

The Rao Raja's first visit to England was when the late Maharaja Umed Singh of Jodhpur took his team there in 1925. The quartet) composed of Th. Pirthi Singh (1, Major Williams (2) R. R. Hanut Singh (3) and Th. Ram Singh (back) was soon recognised as a great team winning the Rochampton Cup, the Coronation Cup and getting the distinction of being the first overseas team to carry away the Champion Cup. Hanut was the outstanding figure of the team.

"He is an astonishing player with a shot all round his pony," lulogised one critic of the game. "Seldom has such fine hitting been seen..... the length which he puts on a ball with a turn of the wrist is amazing," said the other.

India's Finest Achievement

He next visited England eight years ater with Maharaja of Jaipur's team and enjoyed a most brilliant period of success. It was also perhaps India's finest achievement in international sports apart from Hockey. Jaipur making a clean sweep of all the open tournaments finished the tour in a blaze of glory by carrying away the Champion cup and the prized Coronation cup. Never before had any team thus knocked out all opposition in a single year. And Hanut Singh was the driving force behind the success of this star-studded side, made up, besides himself and his younger brother Abhey-Singh, of H. H. of Jaipur and R. K. Prithi Singh of Baria.

"His stick work in length, strength and placing was astonishing" in a side easily "the best that the West had ever seen."

Hanut's handicap of three in the beginning, shot up to seven and for a long time uow he is playing with the maximum 9 that the parent body of polo in India had given to anybody.

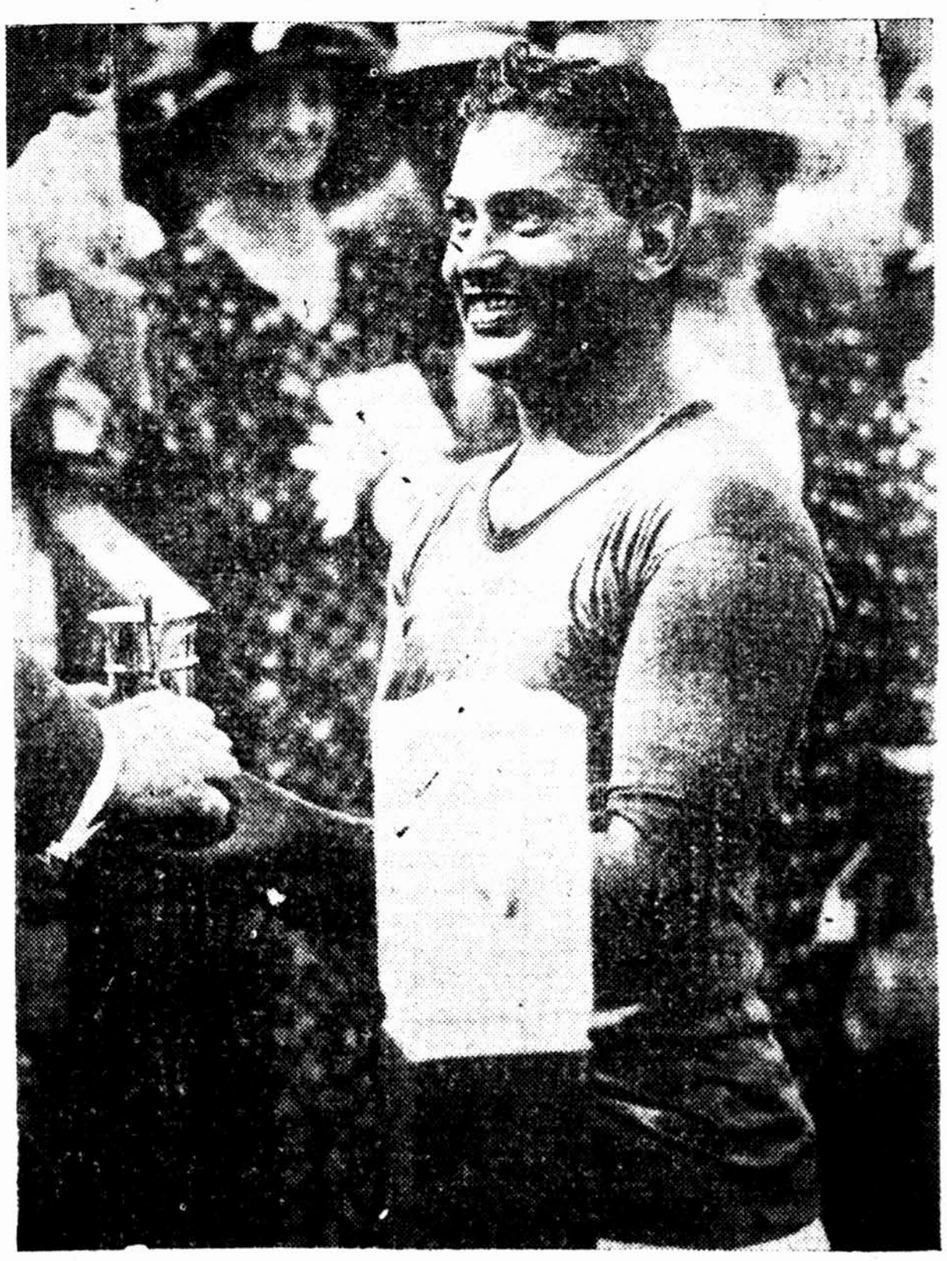
The secret of his success is his grip over the game which he keeps by a vigorous discipline and regular practice thirty days of the month and twelve months of the year. Extremely handsome and of a middle stature, he is a wonderful specimen of hardy manhood.

Early Training

Nearly five short fifty now, he still follows the same routine which he did under the watchful eyes of Sir Pratap, who had his own methods of fashioning a perfect player out of his son. But Hanut Singh had that greatest asset of any sportsman—natural aptitude, and therefore he loved, when still a boy of not more than seven or eigh years to go on hitting the balls thrown in by the syces long after every mate of his was tired. A hundred on side forehand shots, a hundred on the back hand, the same on the off side and a couple of hundred more crosswise fore and aft. were his preparatory steps on the wooden horse. Add to it two hours of gallops and trots morning and evening under the critical eye of his rather with a generous dope of caution and reprimands even for the slightest slip—that was his early make-up

To this he owes his all roun mastery of the game which enables him to play at any position on the field. His favourite however is No. 3, which a polo student knows is the one which entails the most strain and responsibility. But the champ has no weak spot in his armoury, and he can fall back with the same swiftness with which he turns his defence into a sudden attack. And once the game starts, Hanut Singh is here, there and everywhere, rushing now to a colleagues' aid, now whirling away to cut, dodge or to receive the anticipated pass.

Time and again he baffles the opponents with a powerful angular hot, cleverly masked, made at full gallop along the side line and centred at the exact spot to the onrushing colleague. Hanut is always an unfailing tireless strategist at that.



Hanut Singh,
Wizard of the ball and stick

Epitome Of Perfection

And what an epitome of perfection of the horse and the horseman he looks Like Ranji's his strokes are a quick transition of thought into action, harmony of muscle, conception and flashes wherein emanates those goal-getting crispy shots with a precision of timing that is simply amazing. He is no less an artist with his horse than he is with the stick, and all the movements of his mount he controles with little motions of his body. A slight dig of the knee and off sets the horse on its cracking pace, a pull, it stops; even it knows when and where to bump or push the adversary

Hanut on his own mount is always a second too fast than his opponent, and thereby invariably takes the flick at the ball to his own advantages. Today he is one of the best mounted player in the world with a string of twenty-five top class ponies trained by him in every art of manoeuvring and polo technique. Shiwaji, Valencia and Intrigue are his favourites, right in keeping with the tradition of the Hanut stick and Hanut Pony, the two famous synonyms known the world over wherever polo is loved and played.

Played For England

In 1936 Hanut emulated Ranji when England once again threw overboard its tradition and 'White Man's Prestige' and invited the Indian star to play against the U.S. for the Westchester Cup. It was a great day for Hanut and England, and for the first time since 1911. when the Americans were last defeated,, the odd on were for England's victory. Bad luck dodged the fond hoper however, when Hanut in the last of the practise games playing number one instead of his customary three, strained his shoulder when the pony slipped bringing the rider under its weight. That England would have easily won was amply borne out by the results, when in Hanut's absence, it lost by the narrowest of margins.

The injury did not keep him long out of the game, however, and he was more than fit enough to assist Jaipur to retain the I.P.A. Championship. Hanut Singh is a class by himself but that year, his exhibition was all the more meritorious when his best combination with the H. H. of Jaipur was washed out by the latter retiring off a nasty injury sustained in the early rounds of the game. It was an exhibition, which in the opinion of such brilliant exponents as the English International, Gerald Balding, could "hardly have been matched throughout the world.'

Hanut at his best, that day, cut, dribbled, drove and backhanded unerringly. His shots at full gallop, made at all angles from every orner of the field, were an object lesson of exquisite craftsmanship, his interceptions, passes and anticipation of the moves, the stamp of a genius.

His Favourite Shot

"You were superb, Balding wrote to him on his magnificent game .1936 and Hanut was off again to England, with the Nawab of Bhopa this time. The tour had to be cut short however when the Nawab was seriously injured with a broken collar bone. but not before his team had won the Roehampton and the Ranelgh Cups.

One difficult shot on which Hanut has made a virtue is his free hit to the goal. He and the American W. Pedley are the only players who have specialised in it—the ball lifts and sails over the sticks of the defenders with not an iota of a chance of its being stopped anywhere.

In 1939 the war broke out and Hanut put aside his competitive polo to engage his attention to tasks more important.

In his capacity as a military secretary to His Highness of Jodhpur and as the president of the Soldier's Board. he has zealously to look after

(Continued On Page)

WHAT IS PROGRESSIVE LITERATURE?

It Must Help Social & Political Development

BY RASHID HUSSAIN

We published some weeks ago an article by Mr. Rashid Husain giving an account of the literary tour of Ahmedabad, Surat and Malegaon undertaken by a group of Progressive writers. In the following article the writer continues the account and presents the viewpoint of progressive writers on the Urdu-Hindi question.

Luckily the next generation of poets has broken away from not only the tradition of wine, not only in imagery but in life as well. Of this generation Ali Saradar Jafri who is 31 is a leading poet and cricitic. He has taken up the impossible task of saving Iqbal from absorption and interpretation by the reactionaries and the results of his ten years of research and striving on the subject will shortly be published in the form of a book "The social Influences working on Iqbal"

Ali Saradar Jafri is also a very steady and balanced poet whose poetry line by line, is measured as if by an instrument. I quote some of the last lines from his "Naaye Duniya ki Salam" or "Salute to New World" a dramatic poem of over two thousand lines on the national struggle for freedom.

"The New Age approaches....
It brings comforts, delights, blessings.
Unborn buds dance on the breast of the earth
The fields are restless to wave in the wind
The tender tendrils of rice and wheat
Are impatient to play with light and colour
The dust cries out that the unholy feet of landlords and jagirdars have polluted me....
Await the creative hands of man!
For the artisans and architects to arouse them from their slumber beds chambers
To fashion castles and palaces out of piles of bricks and stone.
We the artists of Ajanta, the sculptors of Ellora
Are also the achitects of Taj and Fatehpur Sikri
We are those artisans whose fingers can melt stone into wax and mould them into shapes and forms beautiful
But the poverty and slavery of a hundred and fifty years
The leprosy of a hundred and fifty years
Has eaten them
India is awake Today
This lovely garden is Awake
Its spirtualism and humanity is awake
The children have crawled out their cradles
And demand their lost innocence from the British
The women demand their lost chastity mothers the fertility of their breasts
The Craftsmen demand their strong thumbs
The Artisans and architects demand the artistic touch of their fingers
The soldiers of the right for freedom
The workers from the factories, the peasants from the fields
Demand their fields and lakes rivers and mountains, their land and country
This beautiful garden is ours
The whole of India is ours.
IN THIS OUR LAND, WE DEMAND NOUGHT BUT THE RIGHT TO EXIST.

Drama Dormant

It is a pity that while the Mushaira has developed to such theatrical perfection among the Urdu knowing people of India, drama as such is dormant. Poems like this one should be immediately taken up for dramatic presentation in ballet form. It is free from any communal taint. Its central characters Mairiam and Jawaid and their child still unborn represent the political forces working for freedom in the abstract. New India is represented by the unborn child.

The Mushaira would be merged into the ballet if this long poem is dramatized, and the experiment would be novel. Why during this long period has the Urdu, knowing section public refused to learn the technique of Indian dance? It is time we demanded this on a national basis as a part of education.

The following piec from another long poem of Jafri 'Jamhoor" or the 'People" fits in very well with the inspiring message of the above. It is also the concluding portion:—

"We (The People of Democracy) shall awaken feelings of love once again rearrange disturbed hair;
Travelling on the horses of the elements we shall attack poverty;
The pearls shall come out of the sea, the treasures out of the earth;
The smoke shall diffuse into clouds and stars shower on us:
There shall be fear and repression no more, society shall be built anew
The night of poverty shall melt away and the state of the peasants shall change
There shall be unemployment no more, no more any misery for the workers
Instead of man serving the machines the common people shall be their masters
We shall decorate the shops with goods and pile up stocks of wealth
We shall dress our children in silk and feed them with streams of milk from the Himalayas
In the air, sheets we shall hold, and capture stars in the folds.
The garden of India shall flower and bloom and lamps of ghee be lit in every house and room
We shall dance with joy and ecstasy, and bring down the sun on earth.
The glamour of our faces shall make even the images of Ajanta blush
We shall give a new halo to the forehead
And change the entire destiny of Man

When shall our poets get recognition? With my limited study of German French English and American Poetry I can say that these poets of Urdu have developed a very rich and valuable trend in Urdu Poetry-a stock which has as much novelty, experimentation and depth as modern poetry in Europe and in America, if not more. They remain in the oblivion because we are ourselves divided in our country on the national language problem and because the works of these poets have not been translated and published in the west. Besides, one generation in our country has also been brought up under English education and has made the mistake of composing poems in English instead of learning from English poetry or absorbing what is valuable in it

Future Of Urdu

Before I present other translated pieces of poems I would like to present the Progressive Writers viewpoint on the Hindi-Urdu question and how both the languages can be allowed to develop and flourish in the two States without clashing with each other. This view point was presented by Sajjad Zaheer, Secretary of the All India Progressive Writers' Association, at a Press Conference held with the representative of local papers at Surat. Munadi Saheb, a member of the Muslim League, asked if Urdu, like Persian, would die out a natural death. In answer Sajjad Zaheer explained how the conception that Urdu was a durbar language was false. It was really a language of the bazaar. Persian was used in the courts of the Moghuls while "Sufis," 'Faqirs' and others intercoursed through the medium of Urdu and thus popularised it among the people. Thus if Urdu is kept easy and understandable for the ordinary man it will gradually diffuse into the social strata and become the language of the people. At the same time Hindi must undergo the same process of simplification so that ultimately Hindi and Urdu, inspite of different scripts, shall merge on the spoken level.

This viewpoint, for fanatical supporters of Hindi or Urdu is unidealistic. But for the mass of the people there can be nothing more useful. It is a realistic viewpoint and with a little imagination, could be easily worked out. If the language called Hindustani is kept simplified and popularised through books, the radio and the film industry, the planting process, which is really unhealthy and will be protested against, will become quite unnecessary. For this popularisation the Governments of the Indian Union and Pakistan must provide equal facilities for broadcasting as Sajjad Zaheer has suggested. It is clear, then, that we want a common language of communication while we allow provincial languages to develop their literatures.

Srinivasan of the A.P.I. asked why the script of Urdu had no influence on the script of the country? The reason is clear—the Moghul never attempted to plant Persian upon the different people against their will in an imperialist manner. They only made Persian the court language. Out of the union of Persian and the Language of the and Urdu was born--and th birth was unofficial and illegitimate as far as the durbar went. It was only the British who made Urdu their court language and signed its birth certificate. Early Urdu poets and writers like Ghalib starved while they lived–Ghalib, whose works are still the most popular in Urdu, also went to jail for debt. Mir Taqi Mir has even complained of the leaks in his rooms, poor such was his poverty. Atash of Lucknow lived like a "Faqir." Thus Urdu was always disconnected from aristocracy though King Bahadur Shah composed poems in it.

What Is Progressive Literature

Munadi Saheb of Surat protested against the labelling of some of the stories of Ismat Shahid Latif and Sahadaat Husain Manto as progressive. In reply to the Mumtaz Husain, a young critic of Urdu literature, said that a writer could no more be judged on the basis of one fourth of his work than Mir Taqi Mir and his poetry dubbed as trash because some of of his compositions were vulgar. If we do not recognise the matter and the content of some of the young writers of Urdu their technique is progressive, nevertheless, and we can judge their contribution to Urdu literature on that basis. In Surat we also learned of the great interest of Gujerati in learning from Urdu-Ameen Azad is the secretary of their three year old Gujerati Ghazal Mandal and they are trying to introduce the lyric or ghazal into Gujarati.

In Surat the audience in the Mushaira though not as large as that in Ahmedabad was more receptive and responsive.

Mumtaz Husain delivered a speech on Progressive Literature outlining the principle that all that helps the progress and development of society is progressive while all that drags us down to inaction and passivity is retrogressive.

At the Surat Mushaira as also later on in Malegaon Kaifi Azmi, a young revolutionary poet, whose poems reflect political trends and contain influences of Shibli dominated the recitations.

At the Malegaon Mushaira poet Saghar Nizami, one generation, older, was also there. He read out a symbolic poem in which looking at a "Nag" (snake) he says that the snake is not half as dangerous as society and the snakes living in its protection.

From Saghar's poems the ghazels or lyrics of Majrooh Sultanpuri were a tremendous distance to cover in form. In content how ever the spirit is as defiant and challenging as that of Saghar.

At Malegano

Malegoan is a town of some 50,000 persons. Its population is composed of people whose forefathers took an active part in the "mutiny" of 1857. Among them, as Sajjad Zaheer explained in his speech, was Shah Waliullah and Syed Ahmed Brelvi. They gave Malegoan a rich tradition of Urdu language including one of the first translations of the Quran in Urdu for which Shah Abdul Aziz was attacked severely because Urdu was considered to be a low language. This Mushaira against the convention, was held in the afternoon and was open to all. While the element of romance, that is associated with night was lacking this matinee show was nevertheless interesting and thousands of workers turned up, Friday being, a holiday. They responded actively with cheers. A few of their own 80 poets also recited their poems

Sahir Ludhianwi read out his poem on the Taj Mahal, which though tremendously popular all over India is still a subject of discussion among the progressive writers themselves whether in its criticism of the great Taj Mahal it is fair or not. Sahir is ready to admit the great aesthetic beauty of the Taj but feels that he is wanting in complete self surrender to it. Can we, in modern times, criticise Taj Mahal because the system of society which raised that masterpiece was monarchical and dictatorial and not socialistic or democratic?

Thus literature is on the march!

As Sajjad Zaheer says "It was our degeneration which made us weak before the English. We should, therefore use literature as an instrument for individual and social self-development and for the emancipation and expression of all that is inspiring in man. New awakening in political and social consciousness is always followed by and encouraged and inspired by awakening in art and literature. We should therefore, create such literature as will help our social and political development. Individual writers lose their power of expression when they cease to be realistic or to interpret life and dissociate themselves from all that is conscious and alive. Similarly when literature withdraws itself from the struggle to existence it also becomes weak and powerless. Though the political forces which battled for freedom may be divided on the literary front they are united in the Progressive writers Movement. The

(Continued On Page 19)

Delhi Letter

Aftermath Of Delhi Riots

From Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24

Refugees have become the biggest problem for the two Dominions. They are like gun powder; with this difference that they do not explode, but cause explosions. Looking at a stream of refugees, with sullen faces and bitterness in their hearts, one remembers Wordsworth's famous saying: "What man has made of men." Could not this colossal human tragedy be avoided or averted? Could not the present rulers of India and Pakistan foresee what would be the outcome of the unnatural division of the Punjab.

The lack of foresight of our political leaders has uprooted humanity and has destroyed economic life of the Punjab. The refugees carry contagion and the virus is extending to the United Provinces on one side and Sind on the other.

If the refugees spread contagion as it has been borne out by facts, how is it that the Government has not stopped their entry to areas outside the Punjab? It would have been easier to stop the outflow of refugees from the Punjab than to control communal killing, after it had started in any locality In the interest of law and order, it will be best, firstly, to stop the movement of refugees, and particularly wealthy refugees from the Punjab to other Provinces and secondly, to repatriate all refugees back to the Eastern Punjab. Responsible opinion is that, so long as the refugees remain here, there shall never be lasting peace in Delhi. Reasons are obvious. Refugees regard themselves a sort of a most favoured part of the nation. They resent, if the local population does not give them whatever they want

Three Questions

The communal upheaval in the Punjab has uprooted respect for law and order, and it will take years to bring back sanity and rule of law amongst human beings in these parts of the country It is action and not well phrased statements that are the need of the hour.

The happenings of the last three weeks in Delhi have raised several fundamental questions.

1. Why did certain people accumulate large supplies of arms and ammunitions?
2. Where did they get these supplies of arms and ammunitions?
3. What did the Central Intelligence Department do to put the Government wise about these illegal and unlawful accumulation of arms and ammunitions?

Large quantities of arms and ammunition were recovered from a number of houses.

The second question relates to their supply. In the nature of things, modern weapons of war, recovered from houses could only have been supplied or smuggled out from the Army depots.

In any case, there is a strong case for a thorough but impartial enquiry by the Government.

Whose Guilt

The Government of India has maintained for years a separate Criminal Investigating Department called the Bureau of Central Intelligence. This Bureau had been very successful in tracking down the political offenders. It has, however, failed to catch the rich and influential bribe taker amongst the servicemen of the Government of India. The question, however, is whether the organisation had kept the Home Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, informed about the large scale smuggling and accumulation of arms and ammunitions. 'Prima facie' it did not, otherwise the Government would have recovered these arms and ammunitions earlier. The Department should be liquidated. if it has ceased to do its duty.

The economic life of Delhi is already completely dislocated. The artisan class, the heavy weight porters, washermen, tailors, carpenters, fruit sellers and bakers, to mention some of them, were all Mussalmans. Delhi has had no bread for the last three weeks, nor fruits nor vegetables. There is coal in wagons at the railway station, but there is no labour to unload the coal or transport it to the market.

Here comes the role of the Hindu and the Sikh refugees. Will the refugees take up the trades, so far followed by the Mussalmans? Indications are to the contrary. They will like to be re-settled in the trades. which are already overcrowded.

Another Mistake

A cloth merchant will like to restart the cloth trade in Delhi or elsewhere and will like the Government to allot to him the necessary quota of cloth. In other words, there will be pressure on tardes, normally followed by the Hindus and the Sikhs and famine of workmen in the trades normally followed by the Mussalmans. This is not building India, but ruining India. The Government, therefore, has a role to play. It cannot play the role of helpless spectator. It must act. It must plan out things for the areas from which the Mussalmans have been partially or wholly evacuated. The Government should allocate trades to the refugees as it intends to allocate land and houses to them

A word about the Ministry of Refugees. Like all bureaucratic machines, it is creating posts after posts of Secretaries, assistant secretaries and so on. What is required is not these Secretaries but Tehsildars and Patwaris who know the countryside. The majority of refugees are from the countryside. They will be settled in countryside for which purpose village functionaries, who know things, are needed. There are enough parasites to multiply files faster than locusts in the Government of India. The Ministry of Refugees is required to act and act promptly, it is asserted here.

NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIANS

Burmese Finance Minister On Recent Immigration Law

KARACHI, Sept. 27 (API): U Tin Tut, *Burmese* Finance Minister and Leader of his country's financial mission to London, said in an interview here to-day before his departure that the main task facing his Government was to rehabilitate Burma's agricultural industry and to regain her pre-war position, when she exported mainly to India 3,500,000 tons of rice a year

The mission left for London early this morning from Korangi Creek Marine air port in two flying boats.

The Minister said that the Burmese Government had recently issued a statement welcoming the presence in Burma of the citizens of India and Pakistan, and regarding them as an important element in the population of the country Government had also affirmed their intention to abide strictly by the fundamental rights guarantees to all classes and individuals by the Constitution. As for the services, Government's policy was to preserve and provide fair opportunities to Indian and Pakistan citizens in Burma

"I fear our recent immigration law has been misunderstood in India and Pakistan", U Tin Tut said. "It is a temporary legislation, rendered necessary by the unchecked influx of immigrants mostly across our land frontiers both in the East and the West. The legislation is a general one, applying, not only to India and Pakistan, but also to immigrants from all other countries, except the United Kingdom, against whose citizens we cannot now under the Government of Burma Act of 1935 impose any immigration restrictions.

"It is our intention to negotiate with both India and Pakistan when the time comes for a permanent immigration legislation. We seek the friendship of both these dominions, and wish to avoid doing anything against the sentiments of either of these countries."

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Hanut Singh: The Ranji Of Polo

(Continued from Page 5)

the interest and affairs of the veterans and their families scattered all over Marwar.

But he is always regular at the game, coaching the youngsters and and practising hard. It is nearly ten years from his pristine glory of the prewar days, but Hanut Singh in Polo is the same old name to conjure with.

As for his opinions he talks of Major Jaswant Singh, the famous number one of the old Patiala of the early twenties, as the best Indian player he has played against. Amongst the Americans Thomas Hitchcock and Stewart Iglehart are easily the greatest while Roark of England and Bob Skene of Australia are the star poloists of their countries.

"Our's is a grand polo fraternity" he talks of in a reminiscent mood, "All of them, some time or the other have given us the privilege of their company here in India. My only regret is that I have not been able to return the visit, particularly to that great home of polo, the U.S.A. where besides the attraction of the game I have got so many of them—All good nice old friends to me."

"But I will do go now: to be sure." he adds

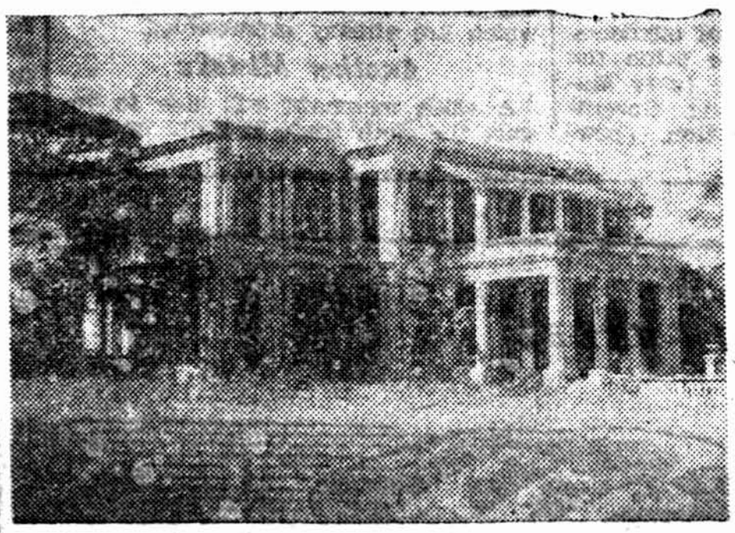
And make a note, there is another Hanut accompanying him this time. He is young and he is coming fast. Hanut Junior-Bijey Singh is his name.

Centenary Tribute To Annie Besant

(Continued From Page 3)

Kalakshetra is important from more than one point of view. Adyar is conducting a college for Carnatic music under the Principalship of the veteran "Tiger" K. Varadachari which trains students for the Madras University music degrees. Degree holders of this institute cannot be full musicians unless they make a comparative study of the Hindustani system of music. Thus the institution of a Hindustani music department will not only help Karnataki Sangeet courses but will also serve as a feeder for the Kathak and Manipuri schools of dance classes. This is an opportunity for the dance and music lovers of Bombay to contribute liberally to the Centenary Fund and ear-mark their contributions to run a Hindustani music department and Kathak and Manipuri dance classes. This will make Kalakshetra a dance University for the people of the east and west. Since the dance centres of Almora and Khandala run by Uday Shnkar and the late Madame Menaka respectively have unfortunately closed down., it is the duty of Indians to see that the Kalakshtra Centre functions for all time.

Another department, not much in the limelight, is the Publication Section of the Kalaksnetra, which has brought out many Tamil masterpieces of great antiquity. But Kalakshtra should undertake the publication of an authorised edition of Bharat Natya Shastra and also the English translation of the same, as it is a treatise meant for the dancers of the world. Adyar commands a unique oriental library and has a big circle of oriental scholars. The unique materials that are available in the dance panels and frescoes of the South Indian temples can be used with profit to illustrate the high technicalities of dance, especially with the help of dance masters of whom South India has many. This one publication will put Kalakshetra on the dance map of the world.



"Olcott Gardens" in Adyar which houses the Arundale Montessory training centre.

The Kalakshetra and the Montessory Training College are the two pillars of the Besant Centenary Culture Centre in Adyar. Smit. Rukminidevi and Dr. Maria Montessory snapped at the opening of the Arundale Montessory Training Centre.

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FOR NASAL HYGIENE

Bridge Notes

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richand L. Frey

West opened the singleton spade. East took the ace and laid down the club king, then led a second spade which West ruffed. West then shifted to the heart jack. Declarer made a good play by failing to cover with one of dummy's honors, but East was not to be caught napping. He overtook the jack with the ace to give West another spade ruff and the contract was defeated.

Here are some good questions:

1. How could West be sure declarer would ruff a second club?

2. How did East know it was necessary not to let West hold the heart jack?

3. What was wrong with South's bidding? With North's? With West's?

ANSWERS.

1. Because if East had the ace-king blank, his proper lead was the ace. Hence, East must have three clubs.

2. Because South could be counted for six spades and almost certainly had at least five diamonds. When West didn't lead a second club, it was obviously because he knew South had no more. Hence, South couldn't have more than one heart, but unless he had one the contract could not be defeated.

3. South should have overcalled with two spades—a skip-overcall asking partner to raise with one trick. North, however, should have made some response to the three diamond bid—either three spades, three hearts or three no-trump. There was nothing wrong with West's bidding. He was content to let the opponents play three diamonds and prepared to bid five clubs if they went to four spades.

Neither side vulnerable
North dealer

	NORTH ♠ 9 6 2 ♡ K Q 8 3 ◇ K 10 5 ♣ 8 7 4	
WEST ♠ 7 ♡ J 10 2 ◇ 9 8 4 ♣ Q J 10 6 5 3		EAST ♠ A 8 3 ♡ A 9 7 5 4 ◇ 6 2 ♣ A K 2
	SOUTH ♠ K Q J 10 5 4 ♡ 6 ◇ A Q J 7 3 ♣ 9	

The bidding

North	East	South	West
Pass	1♡	1♠	Pass
Pass	Dbl.	3◇	All Pass

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.

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Higher Prices For Finer Cloth

Proposals To Step Up Textile Production

Nanda's Posers To Central Govt. Spokesmen

Shanmukham & Bhabha Explain Scheme To Control Board

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of India today conveyed to the leaders of the country's textile industry through two of their front-rank spokesmen "constructive" proposals for increasing cloth and yarn production.

The outstanding features of the new proposals that were explained before the Industry's Committee of the Textile Control Board by Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Commerce Minister, and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Finance Minister, are (1) maintenance of the existing prices of coarse and medium cloth below 30 count (2) increase in the prices of finer varieties over the 30 count level by about six annas per yard and (3) restoration of the nine-hour shift in mills.

BACK TO WAR-LEVEL

The tentative scheme, to be considered and finalised by Sunday's meeting of the Textile Control Board here, are claimed to shift the industry's gear from the peace-time to the "war time" level and to benefit both the Millowners and the workers in that a special fund is to be constituted to which will accrue the result of the increases in the prices of the finer counts and which will be expended to the advantage of both the parties.

Mills are to be asked to go on more and more for coarser production, with restrictions on the range of counts so far being spun.

The "eventual extention" of unnecessary intermediaries in the distribution chains is also envisaged.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, in the course of his remarks made a significant observation. Commending the proposals of the Government, he said: "This increase in the output (of cloth) that should be forthcoming will not merely counter-balance the effect of the increase in the price of the finer varieties but will ultimately pave the way for the decontrol of the textile industry."

Mr Gulzarilal Nanda, Bombay Labour Minister, was highly critical of some of the proposals. "Even if in the case of certain varieties of cloth an increase appears to be due, it should be avoided. It will be strongly resented I think anything which now leads further in the direction of creating inflation is going to create chaos", he warned.

Expressing fears about the possible restoration of three shifts, Mr. Nanda asked: "What shall we do if three shifts are started now and they become two shifts after a year? How shall we tackle the problem of unemployment?"

The proposals of the Government of India will now go to the consideration of the Textile Control Board after finalisation by the Industries Committee. The new textile policy will be announced later.

STANDARDISATION SCHEME

The "Standardisation Scheme" of the Government which forms an integral part of the new proposals was explained at some length by Mr. Bhabha who said that the Scheme aimed at ensuring the maximum production of those varieties of cloth which were specially required for the consumption of the general public. He admitted that Government "have not been as vigorous in the pursuit of this endeavour as the seriousness of the problem would have justified them to be."

The standardisation scheme recommended that the mills will have to go on more and more for coarser production within the limits fixed by their equipment, that the range of counts allowed to be spun should be restricted and that the varieties of cloth permitted to be manufactured should be drastically curtailed.

Closely connected with the problem of Standardisation was the "important issue of prices," the Commerce Minister proceeded to say. Govern-

(Continued on Page 14)

Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Minister for Commerce, (third from left) who presided over the meeting of the Textile Control Board on Saturday.

GANDHIJI ON HIS ILLNESS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (API): In his post prayer speech at Birla House this evening, Mahatma Gandhi referred to the newspaper paragraph about his illness. It had appeared without his knowledge and it had hurt him. The illness was not such as to interrupt his work and he was already feeling better. It should not have been given so much importance.

Dr. Dinshaw Mehta had been described as his personal physician. That was wrong. He had told Gandhiji that he was not responsible for the description. Dr. Dinshaw had come to him at his call, but it was not to attend on him as a physician.

Gandhiji then referred to a letter from an Arya Samajist friend who said that while the Congress had already committed three blunders, they were now committing a fourth one of the highest magnitude. It lay in their desire to reinstate Muslims in Hindustan side by side with the Hindus and Sikhs. Gandhiji said that while he was not speaking for the Congress, he dared to say that he himself was perfectly prepared to commit the blunder referred to by the correspondent. Supposing Pakistan had gone mad, were they to do likewise? That would be a blunder and a crime of the first magnitude. He was sure that when the insanity had died down they would realise that he was right and they wrong.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (U.P.I.): Gandhiji's fever still persists although the temperature has come down. Gandhiji is however, carrying on his normal work of interviewing and discussing the problem relating to the present disorders.

Mr. Suhrawardy, former Premier of Bengal, was closetted with Gandhiji for nearly two hours. It is presumed that the talks centred round the impressions carried by Mr. Suhrawardy after his consultations with top-ranking members of the Pakistan Government at Karachi regarding the treatment of minorities in both the Dominions.

VISITORS TO GANDHIJI

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (A.P.I.): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Food Member called on Mahama Gandhi this morning.

Mr. Suhrawardy, former Premier of Bengal had long discussions with Mahatma Gandhi today.

Mr. Suhrawardy is likely to fly to Calcutta tomorrow.

FAZIL ALIAS U.N.O. SUB-COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

NEW DELHI, Sept 27 (API). Mr. Justice Fazli Ali, one of India's delegates to the second regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, has been elected Chairman of the Administrative and Budgetary Committee of the General Assembly.

RATNAGIRI, Sept. 26 (API.) The communal situation in Khed is now reported to be quiet. All measures and restrictions including the imposition of night-curfew are, however, being maintained as a precautionary measure.

America Prepares For Possible War

Millions Of Dollars Being Spent In Research

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, (U.P.A.): The U. S. Government is spending hundreds of millions of dollars in preparation for a possible war in three new "dimensions" including those of the upper atmosphere of supersonic speed and of Arctic colds

RADAR FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM

In so doing, President Truman's Scientific Research Board reported today that it was pouring out vast sums for the development of guided missiles, jet and rocket aircraft, atomic weapons, agents of poison and bacteriological warfare and a host of electronic devices.

Among the more significant electronic developments is the "revolutionary radar fire control system" which conceivably may one day be perfected into a defense of sorts against rocket-borne weapons of atomic or poison warfare.

The report which covered civil as well as military research said that Federal agencies were spending dol. 623,930,000 in the fiscal year on varied scientific projects. More than five-sixths of the total is being spent in war research and a considerable, though unstated, part of the military projects is concerned with weapons and equipment for use in the Arctic should future war come—as Army and Navy leaders have predicted it may—from across the North Pole.

The report emphasised the urgency of scientific research by the military and declared: "The armed forces are relying heavily upon research and development as a vital adjunct to the forces in being. This choice together with the uneasy world situation makes effective prosecution of the programme a matter of extreme national concern."

STOP PRESS

PATNA MILL STRIKE OFF

PATNA, Sept. 27. (A.P.I.): The three-day-old stay-in strike of the three thousand workers of the old Jute mill of Katihar has been called off and Mr. Sudhindra Kumar, Secretary of the Katihar Jute Mills Workers Union, who had resorted to hunger strike from September 18 broke his fast today.

SIX KILLED IN RAIL CRASH

GIRIDIH, Sept. 26, (A.P.I.): Six persons were killed and 14 seriously injured when a State Railways goods truck proceeding from Giridih to Bermo carrying 32 passengers, crashed in a ditch yesterday.

BREACHES ON KAZIPET-BEZWADA SECTION

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 27, (A.P.I.): Breaches on the Kazipet-Bezwada section of the Nizam's State Railway have been caused by heavy rains during the past twelve hours and through traffic between Madras and Delhi has been dislocated, according to a press note.

NO VISA FOR REV. SCOTT

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 27, (Reuter): The Council for Asiatic Rights in a statement today said it was perturbed over the continued delay in the granting of a visa to its delegate, Reverend Michael Scott, to enable him to visit the United States to attend the present session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The visa was applied for a month ago but no reply has been received.

The Council is considering a direct appeal to President Truman.

CHOLERA IN BEGUSARAI

BEGUSARAI, Sept. 27, (A.P.I.): There has been a serious outbreak of cholera in several villages of Begusarai sub-division (Monghyr District) and many deaths have already been reported.

'Growing Police Atrocities'

BOMBAY, Sept. 27 (A.P.I.): Eight village officers of Telangana part of Hyderabad State have resigned their posts, as a protest against the "growing police atrocities", states a State Congress news bulletin issued from here.

Mr. Raghavendra Rao Chaklabbi, a pleader from Kapbal, has been arrested under the Defence of Hyderabad Rules.

Opposition To Forward Trading Bill

POONA, Sept. 27 (API).—A strong opposition to the provision empowering Government to remove the President or members of the Governing Board of a recognised Association and frame bye-laws was voiced by Mr. Ramnath A Poddar, representative, East India Cotton Association when the Bombay Assembly resumed discussion on the bill to regulate forward trading and prohibit options moved by the Finance Minister Mr. V. L. Mehta.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

Previous Closing	30.97
Today's Opening	30.92
Difference	—5
Today's Closing	30.75
Difference	—22

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

	Rs. As.
Cotton Jarila Jan.	465 8
Cotton Jarila March	471 4
Silver Bullion	163 12
Gold Forward	108 12
Sovereign	78 4

"PROBLEM OF DISPLACED PERSONS IS INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY"

Scottish Miners' Strike Called Off

Demand Early Settlement Of Dispute

LANARK, Sept. 26. (Reuter): Some of the 13,000 Scottish miners, who last night agreed to call off their four-day-old strike and return to the pits next Tuesday, will be asked to work special shifts tonight and tomorrow so that full production may begin on Tuesday.

Many miners were back at their jobs this morning, after the decision of the original strikers at Blantyre, Lanarkshire, to call off their stoppage on condition that Mineworkers' Union speed up negotiations with the National Coal Board for a revision of a recent wage adjustment which they claimed was unsatisfactory.

Others remained on strike to test a statement by their Union leaders that unless they returned to work today they would lose their pay for Monday —which is a holiday in the Scottish coal fields—and also their bonus.

NEW EDUCATIONAL SCHEME IN NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

Proposals For Military Training And Social Service In Rural Areas

NAGPUR, Sept. 26, (API): The Nagpur University has formulated a scheme to give military training on compulsory basis to all undergraduate students of the university. Disclosing the details of the scheme today, Pandit Kunjilal Dubey, Vice-Chancellor of the University told pressmen that the University wanted to make the students worthy citizens of independent India and to enable them to form the second line of defence in times of national emergency. The scheme also contemplates that whatever their avocations in life students should take full part in the reconstruction of India and does some social service in rural areas under the guidance of the University. With this end in view it was proposed to reorganise one first year degree course in arts and science reducing the total period from four to three years. As a condition to admission to a first degree it would be compulsory for every student to obtain military training and training in social service including service in villages for one year.

Pandit Dubey informed pressmen that India's Food Member and the President of the Constituent Assembly Dr. Rajendra Prasad had been approached to address the Nagpur University convocation this year.

MADRAS, Sept. 25 (API.) The Madras Government have remitted the sentence of two months' imprisonment passed by the Madras High Court on Mr. A. K. Gopalan, Communist leader.

Creech-Jones Outlines British Policy Towards Palestine

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, Sept. 26. (Reuter): Mr. Arthur Creech-Jones, British Colonial Secretary, outlining Britain's policy towards Palestine in the United Nations Palestine Committee today, said the British Government would agree to the termination of the Palestine Mandate.

Mr. Creech-Jones in the course of his speech said: "I can say at once that the British Government is in substantial agreement with the 12 general recommendations of the Palestine Special Committee".

"In particular they endorse and emphasise three of these statements of principle:

The first, recommending that the mandate for Palestine shall be terminated at the earliest practicable date, and the second, recommending that independence shall be granted in Palestine at the earliest practicable date, are an exact expression of the guiding principle of British policy in Palestine.

"The record of our various attempts to secure agreement on a final settlement of the problem is sufficient and obvious proof of this fact. Nevertheless, I take the opportunity of reaffirming that in this fundamental matter of the aims of my Government and the Special Committee are identical.

INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

"The third general recommendations to which my Government directs attention is the sixth. This is to the effect that the General Assembly should immediately undertake the initiation and execution of an international arrangement to deal with the problem of distressed European Jews as a matter of extreme urgency.

"It is the opinion of the British Government that the entire problem of displaced persons in Europe, Jewish and non-Jewish alike, is an international responsibility and one which demands urgent action.

"We shall make proposals to this end on a more appropriate occasion. I would, therefore, only reiterate on the subject of the Special Committee's general recommendations, that there is no conflict between their general conclusions and the broad objectives of British policy.

Mr. Creech-Jones added: "It was the original intention of the League of Nations that the mandatory regime in Palestine should lead towards independence. The situation which has since developed clearly necessitates the termination of the mandate.

"We accept this necessity and shall willingly lay down the obligation imposed upon us that the goal of independence may be brought within realisation. It was made clear by Sir Alexander Cadogan at the special session of the Assembly held earlier this year that the United Kingdom Government would be in the highest degree reluctant to oppose the Assembly's wishes in regard to the future of Palestine.

"At the same time he drew a distinction between accepting the recommendation in the sense of not impeding its execution by other and accepting responsibility for carrying it out by means of British administration and British forces.

Mr. Creech-Jones continued:

"The attitude of my Government remains as then stated. I cannot easily imagine circumstances wherein we should wish to prevent the application of the settlement recommended by the assembly. The crucial question for His Majesty's Government is its enforcement.

"First, the United Kingdom Government is ready to assume responsibility for giving effect to any plan on which agreement is reached between the Arabs and the Jews.

"Second, if the Assembly should recommend a policy which is not acceptable to the Jews and the Arabs, the United Kingdom Government would not feel able to implement it. Then it would be necessary to provide for some alternative authority to implement it.

"His Majesty's Government are not themselves prepared to undertake the task of imposing a policy in Palestine by force or arms.

Mr. Creech-Jones continued.

"Likewise, in considering any proposal to the effect that His Majesty's Government should participate with others in the enforcement of a settlement, they must take into account both the inherent justice of the settlement and the extent to which force would be required to give effect to it.

"I repeat again that His Majesty's Government have determined to base their policy on the assumption that they must lay down the mandate under which they have sought for 25 years to discharge their obligations to facilitate the growth of a Jewish national home and protect the interests of the Arab population.

"I earnestly hope the United Nations may have more success than the United Kingdom has had in persuading the two peoples to co-operate in attaining their independence.

"The United Kingdom delegation will place at the disposal of the Committee any experience or knowledge they have which may help it in its task."

UNSOLVABLE

Justice Emil Standstorm (Sweden), Chairman of the United Nations Special Palestine Committee presented the Palestine report.

He said that the Palestine question could be called unsolvable as no solution could be found to satisfy both parties.

"Palestine has been plunged in continuous disorder," he added.

"The tragedy is increased by the fact that all those claims must be considered to possess validity.

The main objective of the United Nations solution must be to bring about appeasement and as much as possible, to honour the pledges given."

The Arab Higher Committee is represented by Jamal Husseini and the Jewish Agency by Mr. Emmanuel Neumann who took their places at the Committee table today.

The Arabs are to make a statement on Monday and the Jews on Tuesday.

The committee adjourned till Monday.

RUSSIA WANTS UNO BUDGET ITEM ELIMINATED

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 26, (UPA): Russia today asked the Budget Committee to eliminate the dol. 6,300,000 item for financing 13 United Nations information centers around the world.

The Soviet argued that distribution of information is "being done very effectively by various private (news) wire organizations." She said that the budget should be trimmed from the proposed dol. 39,400,000 to dol. 30,000,000 and that the United Nations' "light-hearted attitude" toward money should end.

DEMARCATION OF YUNNAN-BURMA BORDER

NANKING, Sept. 26 (Reuter): A Chinese Government survey team will soon leave for the Yunnan-Burma border area to fix the frontier between the two countries, it was learned today.

The "Central Daily News", official organ of the Chinese Government, reported that there would be 70 members of the team and that they would leave at the beginning of October.

The Chinese Ministry of the Interior, however, stated that negotiations were still going on with the Burmese Government.

Netherland-Indonesian Problems

Solution Possible Without Aid Of World Organisation

LONDON, Sept. 26. (Reuter): A joint solution of the Netherlands Indonesian Problems is possible without it being necessary to ask a world organisation to be concerned, said a statement issued in London tonight by East Indonesian leaders.

The President of East Indonesia, Tjokorde Soekawati, and the Sultan of Pontianak, Hamid the second, signed the statement in conjunction with the Minister of Finance of East Indonesia, Dr. A. Hamelink, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Anak Rogeng Ode, an industrialist, Mr. P. F. S. Otten and Professor E. D. Vries.

The statement, which it was announced was being considered by the Netherlands Parliament, declared that a conference attended preferably by Indonesians only should form the "United States of Indonesia". The Federated States could discuss the mander in which it would elaborate a constitutional tie freely accepted by them with the Netherlands.

Offering these suggestions as "a key to a better world", the statement added by declaring that the Netherlands and Indonesia could be friends for ever, though they could also be estranged for ever. The two countries were at a turning point in their history at which a decision would determine the happiness or unhappiness of their two peoples for generations to come.

The Sultan of Pontianak may next week see Dr. Sultan Sjahrir, the Indonesian Ambassador at large, who is also staying in London.

Our Future Depends On All Planning Part

Prof. Shroff's Parting Advice To Students

Eloquent tributes were paid to Mr. P. J. Shroff, former Professor of Government Law College, Bombay at a farewell function held in his honour, when a large gathering of professors and students attended. Principal Kalelkar occupied the Chair.

Eulogizing the services of Mr. Shroff to the Law College, Principal Kalelkar said that he had known Mr. Shroff both as a member of the Bar and as his colleague at the Law College and that he held Mr. Shroff in high esteem.

He hoped that Mr. Shroff would continue to help the College with his valuable advice and co-operation. He added he endorsed every word of tribute that had been paid to Mr. Shroff by the other speakers who had preceded him.

Prof. S. S. Kavalekar said they would always remember Mr. Shroff's great talents and his kindness. Mr. Shroff, was a gentleman of high character and believed in plain living and high thinking. Mr. Shroff was the Principal at the Ahmedabad Law College when he was appointed a Professor at that College and that he was deservedly popular with his students both in Ahmedabad and in Bombay.

Speaking on behalf of the Union Committee and students of the College, Miss N. Desai and Messrs. Menon and Merchant paid warm tributes to Mr. Shroff for his many qualities of head and heart. Prof. Shroff's great knowledge of law, his imparting power and his kindness and helpfulness to all had endeared him to all.

Mr. Shroff thanked members of the staff and students for the honour done to him and assured them of his co-operation to the best extent possible. He said that the country was passing through difficult times, and he exhorted the students to cultivate a spirit of justice, fairplay and tolerance towards all. The future of the country depended on each person playing his part truly and well and he hoped that students of the Law College would play their rightful role, however humble, in building up a strong and prosperous nation.

Mr. Shroff was then garlanded and was entertained to tea, by the College staff and members of the Union Committee.

KHER'S PARTY TO GADGIL

POONA, Sept. 26, (API): Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power Government of India, was the guest of honour at a dinner party given by Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay at his residence tonight.

And now the film fans say,
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Magnificent Spectacle
CHHEEN LE AZADI
Starring VEENA
KHURSHID (Jr.), GULAM MOHMED, ALTAF
Director ASPI
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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 13, 2003.
Muslim: Zilkad 12, 1366.
Parsi: Farvardin 25, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-29 a.m. Sunset: 6-31 p.m.
Hightide: 11-09, 23-17. Lowtide: 04-39, 17-22.

To-day's Engagements

S. S. BALSEKAR MEMORIAL AMBULANCE COMMITTEE: Musical concert by Mr. G. J. Watwe of Poona today in aid of the Ambulance Fund, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road at 4 p.m.

B.P.C.C.: BESANT'S CENTENARY: Public meeting in Jinnah Hall today at 5-30 p.m. Mrs. Mithan Lam, Mr. N. Y. Nurie and Mr. Joachim Alva will speak Shri S. K. Patil will preside

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. V. Bhatt on "Elementary Astrology" at 4 p.m. and Captain Joshi on "Turf Numerology" at 5 p.m. today at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Psychism and Spirituality" is the subject to be followed by questions and answers today at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

UNITED KARNATAK STUDENTS WELFARE SOCIETY: General meeting at its office premises today at 3-30 p.m. when Shri M. S. Rao from Karnatak will speak on "Duties of Youths in Independent India".

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE, 2, LABURNUM ROAD, WASSOODEW BHUWAN, GAMDEVI: Centenary Celebration of Dr. Annie Besant today at 4-30 p.m. with a discourse in English by Mr. Khurshed S. Dabu, on "The Besant Spirit".

ROGERS SODA WATER FACTORY: Workers will meet today in Congress House at 2 p.m. to discuss the steps to be taken regarding their grievances. Sjt. S. L. Silam will preside

BESANT CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS: Lecture by Prof. N. R. Phatak in Marathi on "The Place of Dr. Besant in Indian National Life" today at 5-30 p.m. in Dhuru Hall, Tilak Bridge, Dadar.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Bharathi songs competition at 9-30 a.m. at Sangham premises, today (Sunday).

The General Secretary, Youths' Art and Culture Circle, announces Sjt. Dilip Kothar's lecture on "Art and Life" today at 5-30 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge.

BESANT CENTENARY: The Youths of Bombay will pay their tribute to Dr. Annie Besant at the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, tomorrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. when Miss Kapila Khandwala will preside and Messrs. K. A. Abbas, Adam Adil, and V. C. Suvarna will speak

KERALA YOUTH CONGRESS: Public meeting today (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Podar College, Matunga to protest against the arrest of Mr. Srikadan Nair, Travancore State Congress leader and prominent Socialist worker of Kerala.

BHATIA RELIEF COMMITTEE: The above committee has organised of relief centre for temporary accommodation of Bhatia families coming down to Bombay from Sind, Punjab and other Northern India provinces. Persons interested can contact the Joint Hon. Secretaries in person at Bhatia Relief Committee care of Bhatia Mitra Mandal Sukhadwala Building Hornby Road, or Phone No. 20180.

SRI VEDANTHA DESIKA SAMPRADAYA SABHA: Second Annual General-Body Meeting today at Viswas Bhuvan, Deodhar Road, Matunga, at 3 p.m.

BARBHAI MOHALLA H. S. DAL: A meeting of Hindus will be held on Sunday the 28th inst., at 10-30 a.m. in Multani Dharamshala-Hall, Barbhai Mohalla, Bombay 3, under the auspices of Shree Barbhai Mohalla Hindu Seva Dal, to consider the communal situation.

RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ: The 24th Annual General Meeting of the Samaj will be held today at 4 p.m. at Bhuta Nivas No. 1, King's Circle, Matunga.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

GANESHKHIND, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay received Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Hon. Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Government of India.

Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. A. R. Kemsley, the Hon. Sarah Ismay and Mr. R. Campbell have arrived.

PARTNER & MANAGER OF CITY FIRM ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On receipt of information that unauthorised cloth was hoarded on the premises of Messrs. Dalmia Cement and Paper Marketing Co., Ltd., at 15A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, the Bombay C.I.D., raided the place on Saturday afternoon and seized 340 yards of rationed cloth (without tex marks) and nearly a hundred yards of non-rationed cloth from the Head Office of the firm.

In this connection the Police arrested Mr. Mahavirprasad Dalmia a nephew of Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia and a partner of the Company and Mr. Girdharilal Chokhani its Manager.

It is learnt that Superintendent Hampton of the Crime Branch getting scent of the alleged illicit hoardings which were intended for the black-market deputed Sub-Inspector Nadkarni to investigate the matter.

Mr. Nadkarni conducted a surprise raid on the office of this concern with the result as stated above. It is understood that they will be produced before a Magistrate on Monday.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Sept. 28.

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 7.30 a.m. Geet Manthan 7.40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8.0 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8.30 Mangalvedhekar (Pakhawaj) 8.45 Pramodini Desai: (Vocal) 9.0 Mohammad Rafi: (Vocal) 9.15 V. Patwardhan: (Vocal) 11.0 Film Hits 11.45 Marathi Bhavgeets By Praomdini Desai 12.0 p.m. Moghubai Kurdikar: (Vocal) 12.45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 Suresh Haldankar: (Vocal) 1.25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Lunch Hour 4.20 V. Patwardhan: (Vocal) 4.50 Mohammad Rafi: (Vocal) 5.0 S. Mangalvedhekar (Pakhawaj) 5.15 Gammat Jammat 5.45 Violin Par Bageshree 5.55 Locals 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 Suresh Haldankar: (Vocal) 6.30 Kannad Bhajans 6.45 Rasmandal 7.0 Mohammad Rafi: (Vocal) 7.15 S. Mangalvedhekar (Pakhawaj) 7.30 S. Haldankar: (Vocal) 8.0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8.30 Kavya Darshan 8.45 Shillong Durga-No-Kedi 9.0 News (E) 9.15 News (H) 9.30 B B C News 9.40 Progamme Parade 9.45 Air Odch 10.0 Syms Hour.

VARIATIONS

6-15 a.m. Orch Melodies 7-40 Rural Listeners 8.0 Rasmandal 8.15 Pramodini Desai: (Vocal) 9.0 V. Patwardhan: (Vocal) 10.0 Moghubai Kurdikar.

GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A general meeting of the representatives of various women's organisations was held this evening at the Congress House, to finalise the programme in connection with the celebration of Gandhi Jayanti on Oct. 2 It was decided that there should be three joint public meetings on behalf of the different women's Organisations one on Oct. 2 and the remaining two on Oct. 11. The meeting on the Oct. 2 will be held at Jinnah Hall at 4 p.m. under the Presidentship of Mrs. Hansaben Mehta.

The meeting also decided to collect handspun yarn from different associatons and individuals.

The yarn woven into Khadi cloth will be presented to Mahatma Gandhi on the occasion.

Bombay Cotton & Yarn Licensing Order

Bombay Cotton Cloth and Yarn Brokers' Licensing Order, 1947, will come into force on October 1, in the City of Bombay, the Bombay Suburban District (as constituted immediately before the 1st day of October 1945) and in the cities of Ahmedabad and Sholapur.

Bhabha To Open Exhibition Of Paintings

Exhibition of "Reproductions of Modern French Paintings" lent by Mrs. Wadia, to be opened at the Bombay Art Society's Salon by Dr. Homi Bhabha on the 1st of October 1947 at 6 p.m. which will be followed by his talk.

BAND AT POONA EMPRESS GARDENS

By kind permission of the Commandant, the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, the Band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Monday (29th inst.), from 6 to 7-30 p.m. weather permitting. Admission free.

ALLEGED CONFINEMENT BY PARENTS

Newly Wed Girl Refutes Husband's Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Twenty-year old Promilla, daughter of Mr. M. L. Dhawan, a government official in Karachi, told the magistrate that she was not being forcibly confined by her parents, as alleged by her husband, whom she had married a week ago at Karachi after a four-year old love affair.

Mr. Prem Bhagwandas Ahuja, Director of the Sind Automobile Co. Ltd. Karachi in a petition to Mr. K. C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, stated that his wife Promilla had been carried away from Karachi by her parents by air on Sept. 21, two days after the marriage ceremony. Even the intervention of Mrs. Tyabji, wife of the Chief Justice of Sind, he stated, failed to overcome her parents' objection to him as a son-in-law.

A search warrant was issued under Sec. 100 C.P.C. by the Magistrate yesterday, and Promilla was brought to the court from Carmichael House, Carmichael Road, where her parents are residing as guests of Mr. Malhotra of the Income Tax Tribunal. The bride, however, told the magistrate that she was not being confined by her parents, as alleged. The case was postponed to October 10 pending the return of Mr. Dhawan from Karachi.

QUAID-I-AZAM'S RELIEF FUND

West Punjab Civil Officers To Contribute One Per Cent Of Salary

LAHORE, Sept. 26. (A.P.I.): At a meeting of gazetted officers of the West Punjab Civil Secretariat, held today (Friday) September 26, 1947, it was decided that every employee of the Civil Secretariat and attached offices should contribute a percentage of his salary to the Quaid-i-Azam's Relief Fund. One day's wages in the month was recommended as a suitable contribution.

A committee was formed for the purpose of organising the collection of contributions.

MILLIONS BENEFIT BY DISCOVERY OF NEW INSECTICIDES

Insecticides have contributed immensely to the health and comfort of the human race. Among the powerful insect killers that have combated the ravages of malaria, typhoid, dysentery and other diseases which are spread by insects, none have been more effective than DDT and pyrethrum.

DDT, the latest of these scientific developments, kills flies, mosquitoes, bugs and other disease-bearing insects. DDT is a complete departure from the earlier methods of killing insects by constant use of sprays and powders. One of the great advantages of DDT is that surfaces sprayed with a 5% DDT oil solution remain deadly to insects for weeks and even months after spraying. When DDT is sprayed on walls, ceilings, screens and other surfaces the oil evaporates, leaving a deadly film of DDT on the surface. When insects touch this film they become gradually paralyzed and eventually die. While DDT is not quick-acting and possesses no great knock-down power, it brings sure death to insects.

Pyrethrum, on the other hand, is noted for its rapid killing action. Pyrethrum is obtained from a daisy-like plant that grows in Kenya, British East Africa. Through skillful blending of synthetic compounds with pyrethrum, knock-down insecticides have been produced which are far superior to the pre-war type of pyrethrum sprays. Unlike DDT, pyrethrum sprays result in rapid knock-down. Once an insect passes through the pyrethrum type of spray, it becomes immediately paralyzed, falls instantly to the ground and soon dies. It should be remembered, however, that pyrethrum insecticides have no residual value.

DDT sprayed on surfaces gives the home long-lasting protection, and pyrethrum sprayed into the air gets rid of annoying insects immediately. Entomologists say that when these two are used together they form a perfect combination for complete protection from insects in the home.

2 Insect Killers You Can Rely On

To be sure you get **FLIT SURFACE SPRAY,** ask for the green tin with the marching soldiers. When you buy **FLIT,** look for the soldier on the yellow tin.

For long-lasting protection, *use* FLIT *Surface Spray*

For quick killing power rely on FLIT

KHANCHAND ELIMINATED

Hindu Gymkhana Table-Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Another big surprise was seen this evening in the men's singles event when O. Dyer eliminated Khanchand in the first round of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Table-Tennis Tournament over a five-set match. The winner deserved his victory as he made full use of the chances that came his way.

In another five-set match B. A. Laljee lost to Chaubal after bagging the first two games. Some steadiness might have won the match for the loss.

THEE RESULTS

MEN'S SINGLES: A. H. Khan beat R. K. Umrigar 19-21 21-15 21-12 21-12; R. N. Muthuswami beat Bhatkar 21-19 21-18 16-21 21-17; K. B. Nagarkathi beat K. N S. Narayanan 8-21 21-17 21-18 22-20; J. S. Patkar w.o. S. K. Thackersey; A. R. Munjee beat M. Srinivas 21-16 21-14 21-14; O. Dyer beat Khanchand 11-21 23-21 21-19 18-21 21-14; R. M. Khatau beat D. V. Shah 21-6 21-5 21-13; P. S. Varde beat P. M. Maskin 21-13 21-18 21-13; P. K. Chaubal beat B. A. Laljee 14-21 16-21 21-16 21-15 21-10; N. B. Mistri beat B. V. Ullal 18-21 21-14 21-9 21-16; V. B. Shanbag beat M. B. Ghanekar 21-8 21-16 21-18; A. I. Jacob beat I. A. Laljee 15-21 21-13 20-22 21-15 21-15; B. P. Baliga beat P. Abraham 21-19 21-12 21-10; M. S. Varde beat G Lewis 21-15 21-13 21-19.

LADIES SINGLES: Mrs. G. Nasikwalla beat Miss D. Sethna 21-18 21-17 24-22; Miss J. Walawalkar w.o. Miss M. Kubes; Miss R. Wadia beat Miss M. Sathe 21-14 21-17 21-16; Mrs. M. Gajendrasinh beat Miss K. Lotwalla 21-7 21-17 21-17; Miss M. Brodie beat Miss D. C. Mistry 21-10, 21-14 21-13 Miss M. K. Dadyburjor beat Miss D. Munshi 18-21 21-11 11-21 21-18 21-18; Miss Ghaswalla beat Mrs. Billimoria 22-24 21-19 21-23 21-15 21-12.

"We Will Surprise Australian Opponents"

No Hurry To Fill Merchant's Vacancy, Says Amarnath

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (A. P. I.): "When we go into action in Australia, we will surprise not only our Australian opponents but also the people in India", said Lala Amarnath, Captain of the Indian Team to tour Australia this winter, in an interview to-day. Speaking with great confidence, Amarnath said: "We have a very strong side and there is no reason why we should not do well in Australia, even though we are going there for the first time."

Vijay Merchant's inability to go with the team, he said, was a great loss and except for that, the team was the best that could have been selected. Speaking on the Indian Team's bowling strength, Amarnath declared, "We are capable of sustained and effective bowling on all types of wickets."

Asked about the selection of another player in Vijay Merchant's place, the Captain said that the selection was not going to be made immediately. There was no special hurry about it, as previous Indian Teams sent abroad consisted of only 16 members. I have recommended to Mr. DeMello, President of the Board of Control, that the 17th player be nominated after I have seen the conditions in Australia. It is only after going there that I can decide whether to ask for a spinner or an all-rounder. Here, in the meanwhile, the cricket season will be on and in the light of the form shown by various players it will be possible to select just the right person to fill up the vacancy" he said.

The members of the team have been summoned to Calcutta by October 2 from where they will fly in a specially chartered plane on October 7. While in Calcutta the team will have a few days' practice on the Eden Garden grounds.

R. A. F. PERSONNEL TO SAIL FOR U. K.

KARACHI, Sept. 27 (A.P.I.): About a thousand Royal Air Force personnel and their families, at present stationed in Karachi, will be flown by R.A.F. dakotas from Mauripur airfield eight miles from Karachi, to Bombay in November from where they will sail for the United Kingdom, it is reliably learned.

DOUBLE FOR MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR

Davis Excels In Saddle

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Saturday.

With a couple of well backed candidates going west, punters failed in their achievement at to-day's races at Poona. The weather was pleasant but the sharp withdrawals at the last minute marred the programme.

The Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher Mr. Morarji Desai, Dr. Gilder and Mr. Firodia were at the races today and they were taken to the starting gate and they watched the race from the car running parallel to the horses. They also visited the Bookies rings where they observed the quick transactions.

Only three candidates, Royal Mantle, Jane Jigar and Maid of Honour faced the tapes in the day's chief event, the Aundh Plate run over seven furlongs. Davis, Kheem Singh and Pandu Khade, star riders, were abreast them respectively and the race was worth watching. Pushing vigorously through most part of the journey, Davis just had a head of his mount in front of the favourite Jane Jigar. Kheem Singh, I have never before seen punishing a horse so much. The third and the last horse in the race, Maid of Honour was four lengths behind.

The day's biggest upset occurred in the concluding event in which the rank outsider, Malayan scored a facile win.

A double was scored for the Maharaja of Kashmir through the medium of Full House and Royal Mantle, both of which were judiciously handled by Davis. Apprentice Purtu Singh also rode two winners.

Nine solvers of the treble event pool were rewarded with Rs. 3,926 each.

RACE RESULTS

Following are the results:—

THE OOTACAMUND PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H Akkasaheb Maharaj's DEVAS LUCK 9-4 Mullsingh 1
Mrs. S M Modi's S.O.S. 8-12 Shaikh 2
Mr P H Vaswani's GEETA RANI 8-0 Cunningham 3
Messrs N V Thakar and Kisandas H Multani's PEACE TREATY 7-7 Antoo Y. 4

Not run: Patakha and Gay Count.

Won by: 1/2 length, 1 length, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 17 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 70. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 18 and Rs. 13.

Trainer: G M Omkar.

THE THANA PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Nawabzada of Bhopal's AYAAZ 8-7 Kheemsingh 1
Mr B R Gupta's DOLLY 8-4 Purtoosingh 2
Maharaja of Kashmir's SWEETEST DESIRE 8-7 Davis 3
Major A Svamvur's ALL OUT 8-7 P Khade 4

Not run: A Hind, H. G. Lucky, Mr O. K., Esmail Pasha, Who's That and Eternal Hope.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 59 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 25 and Rs. 15

Trainer: Hassanalli.

THE SHERIDAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Rao Saheb D K Parker's MOVING PICTURE 8-13 P Khade 1
Mr Osman Chotani's PATENT BID 8-12 Narayansingh 2
Mr M G Sheth's YIPEE 7-6 Raut 3
Mr M H Maniar's SALMA 8-4 Kasbekar 4

Not run: Hari Singh, R.A.F., and Royal Kumar.

Won by: 3/4 length, 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 50. Places Rs 21, Rs. 32 and Rs. 100.

Trainer: B R Patel

THE BARRA SAHIB PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Rajya Ratna M C Patel's BHISHMA 7-12 Purtoosingh 1
Messrs C J Shah and A H Ahmedbhoy's RAJ YOGI 8-3 G Chavan 2
Mr Rafi's BHOPAL STAR 9-0 Poshni 3
Messrs R O Valia and H R Mehta's SHIVAJI 9-0 Dasrathsingh 4

Not run: Black Page, Pearl Mahal Banshee and Necklace.

Won by: 1 length 4 1/2 lengths 4 lengths

Time: 1 minute 30 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 17 and Rs. 23.

Trainer: K M Patel

THE BARRA SAHIB PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Kashmir's FULL HOUSE 8-4 Davis 1
Mr. Diamond's D. DAY 9-0 Jagdish 2
Messrs. Sultan Moloobhoy and Syed Wajid Ali's MAURETANIA 8-4 Kheemsingh 3
Mr A S Tyebjee's SWEET SERENADE 8-6 Cunningham 4

Not run: Princess Padma and Willing Act.

Won by: 2 lengths, 1 length, 1 3/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 29 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 22 and Rs. 16

Trainer: G L Shinde

THE OOTACAMUND PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Osman Chotani's PRINCESS SHEILA 7-13 Purtoosingh 1
Maharani Chimnabai's GOLDEN MEMORY 8-5 Sumersingh 2
Mr K S Irani's DAISY TRIPPER 8-1 Davis 3
Prince Jaysinh's INSIDE INFORMATION 8-5 Ahmedkhan 4

Not run: Peppermint and Moving Picture.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 16 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 26 and Rs. 16

Trainer: E Mahomed.

THE AUNDH PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Kashmir's ROYAL MANTLE 9-0 Davis 1
Messrs. C J Shah and M H Ahmedbhoy's JANE JIGAR 8-10 Kheemsingh 2
Rao Saheb D K Parker's MAID OF HONOUR 8-7 P Khade 3

Not run: Artistic O. Again, and P. Power.

Won by: Head, 4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 30 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 27.

Trainer: G L Shinde

THE SHIRAZ PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles

Mr D K Aswani's MALAYAN 9-3 Damodar 1
Mr J D Banatwalla's BLACK PAGE 8-4 McQuade 2
Mrs. Fatma M Javeri and Mr S Bundali's THE JUDGE 9-4 Mullsingh 3
Messrs. C J Shah and A H Ahmedbhoy's SITAMGAR 8-12 Kheemsingh 4

Not run: Gold Dust.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 261. Places Rs. 90, Rs. 34 and Rs. 38.

Trainer: Mohd. Nafa.

"FREE EGYPT FROM BRITAIN"

Muslim Brotherhood's Intensive Agitation

CAIRO, Sept. 26 (I.P.A.): Muslim Brotherhood intends starting country-wide agitation against Britain if Anglo-Egyptian dispute is not solved by Britain not quitting Egypt and Sudan. The Brotherhood has raised Liberation battalions "Free Egypt from Britains" comprising 80,000 volunteers prepared for death if necessary. The Brotherhood has also sent out circular exhorting Egyptians, employers to dismiss all British employees, asking landlords to eject British tenants and all Egyptians, Dealing with Britons. Egyptians not complying with the programme have been threatened with drastic penalties. Boycott may be extended towards Nationals of other countries opposing Egypt.

Students Launch Direct Action Against U. P. Govt's. Decision

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27 (A.P.I.): The students' agitation in Lucknow against the U. P. Government's decision to raise tuition fees and consequent demonstration, lathicharges, and arrests of students at Lucknow, had its repercussions in Allahabad. The students of all local educational institutions in the city including the university met yesterday at the Union Hall and decided to launch a "direct action" against the Government's decision to raise tuition fees.

The students will observe hartal today and will take out a procession in defiance of Section 144 Cr.P.C. banning meetings and processions. It is learnt the students will also picket the houses of M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s.

BOMBAY BEATEN IN RUGBY FINAL

Calcutta Football Club Triumphant

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27, (A.P.I.): The All-India Rugby Tournament final was won today by Calcutta Football club which beat Bombay by six points (two unconverted tries) to nil. The match was played on the Calcutta Football Club ground before a large attendance.

The local team were the faster and cleverer side. Gordon, the Calcutta scrum half, played remarkably well, picking up from all scrums and releasing the leather quickly to Gotts. Gotts played masterly rugby. He did not miss any chance to initiate movements.

Best Miler In Europe

ASCOT (Berkshire), Sept. 27, (Reuter): Tudor Minstrel proved himself to be the best miler in Europe, redeeming all previous failures, the Derby included, by winning the knight's Royal stakes here.

The race might well be termed "the mile of the century" for Tudor Minstrel's four opponents included the crack French milers Djelal and Vagabond, the brilliant Irish hitherto unbeaten sprinter the Bug and Petition, unbeaten as a two-year-old last season.

New World Record In Non Stop Cycling

BHOPAL, Sept. 27, (A.P.I.): A new world record in non-stop cycling is claimed to have been set up here last night when Ansar Husain, a well-known endurance cyclist of Aligarh, cycled here non-stop for 85 hours.

It is learnt that Ansar Husain will proceed to the United States of America next May where he intends to make an attempt to cycle non-stop for 125 hours.

World Weight-Lifting Championships

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27, (Reuter): The United States won two titles in the first day of the World Weight-Lifting Championships which began here yesterday.

Joe Depictro, United States, won the Bantam Weight title with a lift of 661 pounds and also set up a new world record in two-hand-press lift with 225 pounds. The previous record was 187 pounds set up by Henri Moulins, France, who could do no better than 165 pounds last night. He finished fourth with 567 and three-quarter pounds.

Eighteen-year old Peter George, United States, won the light weight title with a lift of 777 and a quarter pounds which was five and half pounds more than that of the 36 year old veteran, Tony Terlazzo, also of United States who was runner-up

U. S. WOMEN'S AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

DETROIT, Sept. 27, (Reuter). Miss Louis Suggs, 23-year-old favourite for the title, will meet Miss Dorothy Kirby, who also comes from Georgia, in the final of the United States' Women's Amateur Golf Championship here today.

In the semi-finals played yesterday, Miss Suggs beat Miss Grace Lenezyk, of Connecticut. The Canadian women's open champion, by four and two, while Miss Kirby defeated Mrs. Estelle Lawson-Page, of North Carolina, by four and three.

MILITARY OFFICERS SHOT DEAD

Indian Soldier Arrested

SIMLA, September 27, (U.P.I.): Captain Stensfield, a retired Military Officer, was shot dead on Thursday night near Anundale. The assailant, an Indian soldier staying at the Barracks situated there was arrested yesterday morning.

It is stated that the soldier approached Captain Stensfield in a drunken state and secured latter's permission to listen the Radio in the drawing room. Later Captain Stensfield acompanied him to the barracks. On the way the soldier shot the Captain with a rifle and left him on the road. The police, removed the dead body and took the assailant into custody

Bombay Assembly

Bill To Control Forward Dealings In Cotton Market

Referred To Select Committee After First Reading

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept. 27.

The East Indian Cotton Association, Bombay will continue to be the Central Forward Market for Cotton operating the current form of Hedge Contract. At the same time, conditions of monopoly will not be created. There will be other regional markets dealing in Ready Delivery or in some other suitable contract forms. These will be linked up to the East India Cotton Association. So also will be local co-operative societies for cotton marketing.

This was the picture of the future course of cotton trade in Bombay province sketched by Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister in the course of his reply to the debate on the First Reading of the Bill to control Forward dealings and prevent options today.

The Minister clearly stated the view of the Government on some of the issues raised in the course of the debate. First, the Bill represented the considered view of the Government as a whole and the Government will not be deflected from the course it had chalked out, however keen the pressure from vested interests to persuade Government to desist from that policy.

On the plea that options should be brought under restraint and not abolished, Government was equally emphatic. It was of the view that the sooner this form of trading was suppressed the better.

UNITARY CONTROL

On the issue of unitary control also, Mr. Mehta explained that the view of the Government was that unitary trading was very useful from the point of view of the community as a whole.

As far as the many detailed criticisms were concerned, Government was willing to have them thrashed out in the select committee. Accordingly, after the first Reading was passed, the Minister moved for the reference of the Bill to a select committee which should report by October 13. The motion was carried.

DEFENCE OF FORWARD TRADING

Strong defence not only of Forward trading but of Options as well was made by Mr. Ramnath Podar representing the East India Cotton Association in the Assembly speaking in support of the Bill. He said that Forward trading was essential to the grower because it helped in quick marketing and also provided a barometer of prices. This was essential particularly, in seasonal commodities. It was also of help to exporters and manufacturers who had to a plan on a long range basis. In the case of international commodities, Forward markets helped in the maintenance of price parities by enabling "straddling" operations to be effected. If there were no forward market, there would be artificial rises and sudden collapses.

TRADE'S NERVE CENTRES

Defending the "jobbers' who generally do not take Ready delivery he said, that these were the nerve centres of the trade. They kept the market alive and provided a ready group which could absorb a large volume of business whether for purchase or sale. Convincing evidence of the utility of Forward markets was provided by the fact that whenever the markets closed in the course of the political campaigns, cotton prices had dropped. The only alternative to closing the Forward markets was for the Government to step in as sole purchaser. This would mean nationalisation with all its implications of the absence of freedom of trade or occupation and the need to provide guaranteed employment to everybody.

QUESTION OF OPTIONS

On the question of Options, Mr. Podar expressed the view that these should not be abolished but legalised. He quoted Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas on the necessity and usefulness of Options. As far as the East India Cotton Association was concerned, it had produced a complete scheme which, however had not been accepted. During the war, Options were banned altogether. The present Bill did not make them void 'ipso facto'. They were subject to the issue of notifications. This showed, Government had an open mind and he hoped they would reconsider the question.

He also emphasised the need for unitary control of Forward trading. Small markets could be so operated as to create "corner" and "sqeezes". A Forward market should have control over so much commodity that even a pool of parties could not corner it and create artificial rises and falls in prices. It was also essential that the Forward market should be located in a port town so that it could have access to the export market and also have the benefit of the cheaper sea transport.

Mr. Podar was particularly eloquent about the good work done by the East India Cotton Association and its welfare work for its staff.

FRONTAL ATTACK ON E.I.C.A.

This was obviously too much for Mr. Bhogilal Lala, a veteran Congressman from Ahmedabad who launched a frontal attack against that organisation and its members. It was no use singing the praises of the Association he said. If it was working for the benefit of the cotton grower as it claimed, there was no reason why it should seek to prevent other people also from working to benefit the grower. The fact was that, while members of the East India Cotton Association had become millionaires, there was not one instance of a cotton grower having become rich

By passing the Village Panchayats Bill, Mr. Lala continued the House had subscribed to the principle of decentralisation. The same principle in his view should be applied to Forward trading also. If there were to be recognised associations, he saw no reason why there should not be honest competition and why there should not be associations in other places as well. Why should the East India Cotton Association which had grown fat on the grower be allowed to grow fatter, he asked. "In the name of unitary control, let there be no monopoly." He concluded.

LEAGUER'S VIEW

Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin, the only speaker from the League benches to participate in the debate today said that there were two sides to the Bill—a moral and a material side. The get-rich-quick mentality was depopulating the villages and drawing people to the cities. Forward markets and Option were among the lures of the city.

Describing Options as civilised gambling, Mr. Shamsuddin advocated their complete abolition. He pointed out that in America, trading in Options was considered an offence against the State and the community.

He did not consider the Bill drastic enough to check the evil of speculation. Although Government had assumed a variety of powers of control, he feared that the innumerable groups operating the markets might devise ingenious ways of getting round the provisions of the Bill.

V. L. MEHTA'S REPLY

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister dealt with the social and economic factors which had led to the growth of speculation. It was necessary to be wary and circumspect in dealing with this evil. One should make sure that worse evil did not arise. The guiding principle of Government was that Forward trading should be conducted on healthy lines and at the same time adequate protection given to all the interests connected with the trade

Answering the criticism that the prohibition of Options was somewhat ambiguous Mr. Mehta said, that they had not all been straightaway declared illegal for the very valid reason that Government had not the machinery to enforce such bans except in the case of the cotton market in Bombay and the securities market in Bombay and Ahmedabad. Government would first create machinery for free and regular trading and then with the assistance and co-operation of those associations Options would be suppressed. As for curb trading, bucket shops, futures and ank faraks, they fell within the jurisdiction of the Home Member, not the Finance Member, he said.

In conclusion, Mr. Mehta said, the operation of the gambling instinct as such would depend on the evolution of our socio-economic order. But even as the present structunre stood, it was necessary to exercise some control over the manifestations of that instinct. And that was what Government was determined to do by this bill.

"PERVERSION OF HUMAN SPIRIT" IN INDIA

Dr. Radhakrishnan's Plea To Aid Indian Govt. In Its Task

BOMBAY, Saturday: Addressing the Silver Jubilee meeting of the School of Economics and Sociology at the Convocation Hall this evening, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan appealed to Indians to put all energies together and co-operate with the Indian Government when it was handling a delicate and dangerous task. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, presided.

Referring to the recent disturbances, Dr. Radhakrishnan said that the infection had eaten the tissues of the nation. It was not mere killing and ruining of cities but it was perversion of human spirit. These things which they were witnessing before their eyes were rather a "challenge" to them. He asked whether it was a time either for capitalists to make money or labour to walk out. He pleaded that if they were worth their soul they must pool their energies and increase the output and efficiency of the country.

Today, he remarked, the world was suffering not from loss of faith but loss of scepticism and spirit of inquiry. They were becoming intellectually lazy and were ready to accept facile assumptions and doctrines. If human being was not a thinking being and was just a mechanical being, he ceased to be a human being in the real sense of the word. "How many of them were prepared to get out of the grove of mechanical thinking?" he asked, He averred that individual was not to be absorbed in society, but it was for him to think about the society and lift the society to a higher plane.

SIGNIFICANCE OF DEMOCRACY

He further said that the significance of democracy was that it gave opportunity to the creativeness of individual instead of making him blindly obey the orders of dictators.

"Can there be any other form of Government that can respect sanctity of individual and dignity of human soul?" what they needed were intelligent individuals. But he opined that when people were uneducated they could not express their free will. And party bosses, big business and political demogogue would take them over and make them do their will. That would become a great shameless thing in the world.

"What democracy was worth if it did not free men from economic slavery and exploitation and if it was unable to save them from poverty, disease, oppression and all sorts of ignorances?" he asked. There would not be smooth working of democracy if political and economic powers were concentrated in the hands of a set of people. Equalisation of economic power could not be brought about by rushing to violent methods, he said.

He pointed out that their one of the objections to the British rule was the economic exploitation of the country. It did not made any attempt to raise the economic status of the people. Now, they were affecting great changes and redeeming their pledge to the people. It was possible for the Government to control the economy of the country and see that the goods did not go "underground".

"Our past will be blown if we cannot build our future in peaceful and non-violent way" concluded Dr. Radhakrishnan.

Welcoming the Chief Guest Dr. Radhakrishnan, Mr. Chagla said that he could interpret East to West and was the best ambassador of the culture of India.

Prof. C. N. Vakil, Director of the School, tracing the growth of the School said they needed more help for its future expansion. He added that the advent of economic planning would intensify the need scientific study of economic and social problems.

Mr. K. J. Khambatta City Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. L. Mehta member of the Constituent Assembly, Dr. V K. R. V Rao, Mr. M. M A. Bhaiji Bombay M.L.A., Dr. Miss A. J. Dastur and Dr. M. N. Srinivas, ex-students of the school, in the course of their speeches related their reminiscences of the School.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FASCISM

Tito Brands American Financial Magnates

BELGRADE, Sept. 27 (Reuter):—Marshal Josip Tito, Yugoslav Premier, to-day declared that 'United States financial magnates headed International Reaction which was striving to revive Fascism and recreate centres of aggression in various countries, including western Germany.

Marshal Tito who was addressing the second Yugoslav Peoples Front Congress which opened here yesterday, said: 'We are witnessing to-day International Reaction experimenting with Fascism. To secure its present position and capture more ground, insatiable, aggressive imperialism is borrowing from the aggressive, oppressive terrorist ideology of Fascism.

"In spite of the fact that Fascism is gaining more and more ground in America we believe that this time International Reaction will fail.

"As International Reaction becomes increasingly aggressive, as it seeks to apply new Fascist methods and raises its voice even louder, progressive forces in every country must fight with all their strength against the Reaction that aims at provoking another monstrous tragedy like that which we have recently witnessed."

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 27 (API.) The Gujarat University Committee has sent a questionaire to prominent educationalists of India including vice-Chancellors of all Indian universities and provincial education ministers and members of the Bombay Legislature inviting their views regarding the formation of a university for Gujarat.

NO CENSORSHIP OF FOREIGN PRESS

Correspondents Meet India Govt. Chiefs

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (API): His Excellency the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, met the Standing Committee of the Foreign Correspondents' Association at Government House this morning, says a press 'communique'.

In the course of an amicable discussion about the work of the foreign press in India, assurances were given on behalf of the Government that no censorship of foreign press messages has been in force or is contemplated.

In response to representations that the work of correspondents and photographers had been hampered in some cases by a public belief that a general criticism of them had been officially made, it is stated on behalf of the Government that this was a misapprehension. Official criticism had been directed only against certain reports and not against the foreign correspondents as a whole.

Agreement was reached for maintenance of proper 'liaison' between the Government and foreign correspondents and for the handling of any specific complaint that might arise.

14 KILLED IN DELHI AIR CRASH

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (A.P.I.): Air Headquarters, India, regret to announce that an R.I.A.F. transport aircraft carrying Service personnel from Agra to Delhi crashed this morning near Palam, says a press note.

The pilot and 13 others were killed and seven were injured. The names of the pilot and other personnel killed are being withheld pending notification to next of kin. A court enquiry is being ordered.

Jinnah Against Exchange Of Populations

Ghaznafar Ali On Mission For Creating Sense Of Security Among Minorities

KARACHI, Sept. 26 (Delayed) (A. P. I.): Pakistan's Food Minister, Mr. Ghaznafar Ali Khan, announced at a Press Conference here today that the Pakistan Cabinet had decided to give "topmost" priority to the task of creating a sense of confidence and security in the Non-Muslim Minorities and rehabilitating and resettling them in their original areas, and he was visiting West Punjab immediately for the purpose.

"We want peace at any cost", Mr. Ghaznafar Ali Khan said. "We want to put down lawlessness and we welcome any proposal that will reduce tension." He would start the experiment in his Home Division of Rawalpindi, the Food Minister said. With his headquarters at Jhelum, he would work in closest collaboration with the Pakistan Premier, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, who is leaving for Lahore tomorrow morning.

AGAINST EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS

Deprecating the migration of Minorities, Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan observed: "My whole object is to prevent bitterness and migration. My views on the exchange of population are well-known: I strongly believe that Pakistan was not conceived on the basis of the exchange of populations. Quaid-i-Azam has firm views on this subject and he is definitely against the exchange of populations. He has repeatedly stressed that every effort should be made for the protection of Minorities. The Pakistan Government, too, are completely opposed to the exchange of population and we shall try our best to stop migration."

CREATING SENSE OF SECURITY

The Minister said that the Pakistan Government had suggested to the India Government that both should have areas in their respective territories in the West and East Punjab where they should try to divert the Minorities and resettle them by creating a sense of security. There had been no response so far from the India Government. The Pakistan Cabinet decided yesterday that he should proceed to West Punjab and start work immediately. He would try to persuade the Non-Muslim inhabitants to remain in their own places. He would work in co-operation with the West Punjab Government, particularly with Mian Iftikar-Uddin, the West Punjab Minister for Refugees

WHY RAWALPINDI DIVISION?

The Food Minister had selected Rawalpindi Division for his mission, firstly, because it was his Home Division which he had represented for 25 years, and secondly, it was a predominantly Muslim Majority area with the incidence of communal riot losses far less than in other parts of the Province.

There was no intention of creating large pockets, but he would try to persuade the Minorities to remain where they were, excepting in cases of scattered hamlets. In those cases he would arrange to collect them in sizeable areas. The Food Minister could not predict how long his mission would take but he was not pessimistic about its success. He estimated that there were at present about 400,000 Non-Muslims in the Rawalpindi Division alone

HELP OF EX-SERVICE MEN FOR MISSION

Asked how he proposed to carry out the mission. Mr. Ghazanfar Ali said that he would enlist the help of ex-service officers and men who were well trained and had worked under discipline and who above all were less communally minded than others. Many of them, he said, had expressed their anxiety to do national work and had responded to the Quaid-i-Azam's appeal splendidly. He would ask them to take the responsibility of patrolling the places where the Non-Muslim Minorities had decided to remain. Several ex-Military officers told him personally that they were anxious to do their best for their nation at a time of crisis. "My object is to mobilise them and ask them to help us actively in creating confidence", said the Food Minister and added: "If migration is due to fear and panic, I am quite certain it is possible for us to remove it. But, if it is under a certain plan, then it is very difficult."

MASS MEETINGS

As part of the programme, they proposed to address mass meetings of Muslims and non-Muslims, remind them of the Quaid-i-Azam's appeal, and do intensive peace, publicity and propaganda work. He would impress upon the officials concerned to be firm in the matter of maintaining peace. More national guards would be recruited who would charged with the task of creating confidence in the non-Muslim Minority.

CHANCES OF COALITION MINISTRY

Replying to a suggestion for the share of Minorities in the administration as a step towards creating confidence, the Food Minister said that a fundamental mistake had been made in allowing Government Personnel to opt out. Those people who had tried and worked for it now felt in their hearts that it was a grave error. So far as a Coalition Ministry in the Punjab was concerned, he personally would welcome it. But Coalition should be between the Main Party and the true Representatives of the Minorities. It was no use having men with no influence. If they had been given breathing time in West Punjab, the Food Minister remarked they would have by this time had a Coalition Ministry. The Minorities in the West Punjab would have formed a separate body free from the influence of the Hindu Mahasabha or the Congress of India and would have consolidated their position by now.

NO CHANCE OF WAR

Discounting the possibility of a war between the Indian Dominion and Pakistan, Mr. Ghazanfarali Khan in answer to a question said: "We do not want a war. We do not want to fight against anyone. Even under the greatest provocation we shall try to avoid it. There is absolutely no chance of a war."

Speaking about the overall position of food and health in West Punjab, the Minister said that the epidemic of cholera had been controlled according to the latest reports. So far as food was concerned, it was not so bad as they first thought. Though there had been a certain amount of damage due to the troubles, it was now found that the crop was not damaged much.

Mr. Ghazanfar Ali is leaving for Lahore by train tonight.

Hindustan Scouts To Celebrate Besant Centenary

In the City, the Hindustan Scouts will conduct a 'routemarch' today at 7-45 a.m. starting from the Tilak Statue on the Chowpatty, through Sandhurst Road, Girgaum Road, Charni Road upto Prarthana Samaj, and through Vithalbhai Patel Road, Lamington Road and Grant Road to Gowalia Tank. At 9-15 a.m. today Sreemati Hansaben Mehta will unveil a portrait of Dr. Annie Besant in scout uniform, on behalf of the Provincial Headquarters of the Hindustan Scout Association, at the New Era School Hall, Hughes Road

Premier Opens Flower & Fruit Show In Poona

The aesthetic, spiritual and educational value of fruit, flower and vegetable growing was emphasized by the Prime Minister of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, while inaugurating the Flower and Vegetable show of the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Thursday.

Mr. Kher said: "Every year, in these Shows, new and valuable varieties of flowers, vegetables and fruit are exhibited. Sometimes these varieties are the achievement of a hard-working and intelligent grower, who has painstakingly evolved the variety in his own garden.

"Many people perhaps think that such expenditure of time, money and energy is not justified for growing flowers when some are going without a square meal. But we must not forget that along with the body the human mind too, needs food.

Poona Industrial Museum

The Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona, will organize a conference of the educational authorities of the Institutions of Poona in particular and others in general. Mr. Morarji Desai Minister for Home and Revenue will deliver the inaugural address. The Conference will take place on the 1st of October, 1947.

HIGHER PRICES FOR FINER CLOTH

(Continued from Page 9)

ment were now satisfied that coarse count mill prices were not economical and that the success of the proposed standardisation scheme was largely dependant on a proper "realignment" of prices as between coarse and medium counts on the one hand and fine counts on the other.

Government, however, felt that both from the points of view of social justice and anti-inflationary tactics it would be wrong to permit these price adjustments to increase the income of millowners unless this increase was accompanied by increased production of cloth. In other words, the price readjustments they proposed were conditional on the attainment of prescribed production targets.

WHAT GOVERNMENT PROPOSES.

The main outlines of Government's tentative scheme in this regard are as follows:—

1. Ex-mill prices of coarse and medium cloth falling below 30s count yarn would not be increased.

2. Price of 30s and over cloth to consumers will be increased by about 6 annas per yard and correspondingly for yarn and this together with the difference between the existing prices and the lower prices in any quality accepted by the industry as reasonable for payment to the mills for fine cloth would be shown as surcharge and credited by the mills to a Fund maintained by Government.

3. Mills will be asked to work one hour overtime per shift and the co-operation of labour will be sought to this and other similar proposals for increase in working hours. Payment for this overtime will be at double the normal rate.

4. 12 1/2 per cent of the amount credited by the mills to the Fund will be spent for the welfare of workers and the industry.

5. Mills would be required to adopt the scheme but would be assured they would be paid the prices ultimately fixed.

6. The sum due to the mills would be paid every quarter. For this mills should achieve a target of production fixed for the period.

The maximum production in any of the three years 1943, 44 and 45 adjusted with reference to the hours of work would form the target. Mills not reaching the target will forfeit their right to the increase in prices and the amounts due to them will lapse to the fund.

7. Export quotas will be fixed in square yards and not linear yards.

INTERMEDIARIES

Government were also anxious to remove unnecessary intermediaries in the distribution chains, who performed, in Government's view, "no economic service worth the remuneration they now enjoy." To this end they proposed to reduce the commission now allowed to quota holders to one per cent only as a preliminary to their "eventual extinction where they need not exist."

As soon as production began to increase they contemplated the establishment of a large number of fair price shops directly under the control of the mills.

"I have come to the conclusion that immediately there is very little we can do effectively in the monetary field to check inflation. We are, therefore, made to fall on the other recourse, namely, the increase in the supply of goods," declared the Finance Minister, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty.

He said that they should now try to increase the volume of production in all categories of consumer goods so that the pressure on the supply may be decreased and the high price levels made to come down to some extent. This problem and the problem of the textile industry were closely connected, thus necessitating his presence at the meeting, he said.

TOWARDS DECONTROL OF INDUSTRY

Mr. Chetty said: "The Standardization Scheme cannot be put into force unless there is an increase in the price paid to the mills for the coarse and medium counts. That is really the problem we have to face. We do not want under any circumstances to bring about an increase in the existing price levels of the coarse and medium counts of yarn and cloth. We are perfectly clear in our minds on that account and we are determined to explore every possible avenue to prevent an increase in the price of these two varieties. I want you to understand this to be a more or less settled fact so that any scheme we have to devise must be based on this fundamental issue. How to increase the production, the total output of cloth and yarn, without affecting the price of the coarse and the medium counts. While a substantial increase in the price of the fine counts also is repugnant to me because any increase in the price level today is bound to be a handicap in our schemes for fighting inflation, if I am assured that this inevitable increase in the price of fine counts will be accompanied by a substantial increase in the output, then I am prepared to reconcile myself to this increase and I may probably hope that this increase in output that should be forthcoming will not merely counterbalance the effect of the increase in the price of the finer varieties but will ultimately pave the way for the decontrol of the textile industry."

The Finance Minister said he fully realised the point of view of the industry that if the prices of the Textile Industry were to be effectively controlled Government should not merely put a ceiling on prices and on wages and salaries, but also stop the imposition of any further financial burden on the industry either direct or indirect. The problem for solution was, therefore, to devise a "constructive scheme" which would increase the volume of production of cloth and yarn without increasing the prices of coarse and medium varieties and at the same time give to the manufacturer of these two counts an increase over what he was getting today.

CONTROLS MISHANDLED

Saying that his approach to the issue before the meeting was "pragmatic", Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda said that his personal influence with Labour would be used to the fullest extent for increasing cloth production. But as a member of the public he would say that the administration of controls had been "mishandled." The public believed that there was no understandable reason for the prevailing cloth scarcity. He felt that they would resent any increase in cloth prices in whatever variety, coarse or fine, it might be.

Dealing with the labour side of the problem he said: "If the workers can be asked to work for longer hours, and if that is going to mean that there will be no unrest, strikes or impairment of the health of the workers, and it is not going to lead to other complications for the Government, I would be for three shifts or any other arrangements, but we would have to consider these suggestions from all standpoints."

Regarding the increase in hours from 8 to 9, he said: "If it is going to be a question of imposition there is not going to be any production at all. Labour will not agree."

The Textile Control Board will meet on Sunday to consider these recommendations

Today's meeting was attended by 15 members of the Textile Control Board, besides Mr. S. A. Venkatraman, Secretary to the Ministry of Industry and Supply, Mr. P. C. Bhattacharya, Joint Secretary, Finance Ministry, Mr. Dharma Vira, the new Joint Secretary to the States Ministry and until yesterday the Textile Commissioner, and Mr. T. Shivashankar the new Textile Commissioner.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK RECORDED

POONA, Sept. 27, (A.P.I.): An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin, with epicentre about 3,015 miles away from Poona was recorded by the seismograph in the meteorological office, at 21 hours 40 minutes (I.S.T.), on September 26.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27, (A.P.I.): An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,130 miles away and another of moderate intensity at its origin about 2,560 miles away were recorded by the seismograph of the New Delhi observatory at 8 hours 39 minutes (I.S.T.) and 21 hours 40 minutes (I.S.T.) respectively on September 26

BESANT CENTENARY

(Issued from Congress House.)

To celebrate the Centenary of Dr. Annie Besant, the first Woman President of the Congress, a public meeting under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. will be held at Jinnah Hall today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). Shri S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C., will preside, and Smt. Mithan Lam, Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Mr. Joachim Alva and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will speak.

Indian Prince Marries Railwayman's Daughter

LONDON, Sept 26. (Reuter): Crowds of peole surged around Caxton Hall Registry Office in London today when a 23-year-old Indian prince, Major H. Abbasi son of the Nawab of Bahawalpur, was married to 16-year-old Catherine Scott, daughter of a railway worker in the London Borough of Fulham.

The prince is reported to have an annual income of £ 82,000 and has an English estate at Farnham, Surrey

The Nawab's Minister of state attended the young prince.

When the new princess, who has acted in a film "charm school" appeared in a pale blue coat with a spray of white gardenias, traffic was held up while the crowds surged around the car calling out greetings. The couple drov eto the Savoy Hotel for a reception and then left for Farnham. They will spend the honeymoon in Italy later.

Evacuation & Resettlement Of Refugees

Sardar Patel Appeals To E. Punjab States To Lend Helping Hand

Addressing the meeting of representatives of the Eastern Punjab States, convened by the Ministry of States to consider the question of protection to refugee trains through state territories evacuation of Muslim refugees from State territories and resettlement of non-Muslim refugees in those States, Sardar Patel emphasised the magnitude, urgency and supreme importance of the problems of speedy evacuation and resettlement of refugees.

The Sardar said: "It is of the utmost importance that this process of evacuation should get all possible help and facility by all the means at our disposal, and I should like to remind you that, in this matter, time is of the esence. If we cannot evacuate them within as short a time as possible, we shall be faced with consequences too terrible to contemplate. It is, therefore, with regret concern and anxiety that we have been observing, recently, the mounting toll of hold-ups of trains, which has greatly hampered the progress of evacuation.

Sardar Patel emphasised the necessity of ground support to the military escorts which the Indian Dominion is supplying on trains and of the imposition of collective responsibility on adjacent villages, which involved assisting the authorities in gathering information about jathas, voluntary patrols of villagers and the imposition of collective fines on defaulting villages.

Referring to the problem of rehabilitation of refugees, Sardar Patel said: "We have millions to settle on lands or in business and occupation of one kind or another. Many will probably settle down in the places vacated by the outgoing Muslim refugees. Many will need help and encouragement from us. In this task, it is necessary that the States and the province of East Punjab and the Central Government should all lend their hands, actuated entirely by a desire to assist in a humanitarian cause. At the same time, I fully realise that there are limitations to absorbing capacity.

Even then, I hope we can look forward to the co-operation of those present here in this great task."

PATIALA OFFERS FULL FACILITIES

Responding to Sardar Patel's appeal the Maharaja of Patiala expressed his willingness to assume responsibility for the entire length of the railway line in his territories and offered full facilities for the resettlement of refugees approximately up to the number of Muslim refugees who would be leaving the State.

During discussions it was agreed that the Patiala would be responsible for guarding the railway line between Ghagghar bridge and Sahehwal and Rajpura and Bhtinda, while Faridkot and Nabha would be responsible for the security of the railway tracks lying within their territories. In this manner the State of Patiala would relieve the Indian Dominion of the responsibility for the safety of small islands of railway tracks of the sections assigned to Patiala.

On the question of evacuation of refugees from the States, it was emphasised that generally speaking the rural classes could be marched to the Pakistan border on foot under proper military protection under arrangements whereby the States' troops would be responsible for guard duty up to their borders and the Dominion troops would take them over thereafter. But five special trains would have to be run to evacuate the urban popular from Patiala and two to evacuate the urban population from Nabha. It was agreed that the demands could be met as soon as the priority demands for Delhi had been complied with.

The Maharaja of Patiala offered to take in four to four-and-a-half lakhs of refugees belonging to agricultural classes to be distributed between Patiala, Nalagarh and Kalsia States. This is in addition to several thousands who had already sought shelter in the State territory. It was decided to start with the resettlement of non-Muslim refugees from Bahawalpur in Patiala State.

Faridkot offered to take in 10,000 refugees in addition to the 20,000 who had already come in and Nabha about 50,000 in addition to about 50,000 who had already come in.

All the States promised their full co-operation in the solution of the problems which are facing the Dominion in consequence of the developments in West and East Punjab. The States of Jind and Kapurthala were not represented but it was felt that both States could absorb substantial numbers of refugees.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Reminiscences Of Stage And Screen

By "SARDI"

SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE

The long cast of NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, currently showing at the Regal reads like the bill of a benefit performance, for it contains several big names of stage and screen.

First of all, there is CEDRIC HARDWICKE playing the part of the grasping Uncle Ralph. Here is an actor with a long list of screen and stage triumphs to his name. He can be equally at home playing a sinister villain or portraying a saintly character. In my opinion, his finest characterisation before the footlights, was his sadistic, over-sexed Pappa Barrett in THE BARRETS OF WIMPOLE STREET on the West End stage, with that fine actress GWENN FRAN CON DAVIS playing Elizabeth Barrett. With his superb artistry, he imparted to the role the right touch of sadism that made the old man a strange, repulsive figure, yet in a subtle way, evoked the audience's sympathy for the fatal and perverted love of the father for his own daughter. When the play was screened, later, with NORMA SHEARER and CHARLES LAUGHTON, Pappa Barrett's character was toned down to such an extent that many who saw the film missed the significance of his blind passion for his daughter, which caused the latter to elope with the poet Robert Browning.

SAINTLY ROLES

In direct contrast to his Barrett role, was Hardwicke's cameo of the Bishop Bienvenu in the American film version of Dumas's LES MISERABLES. Though but a tiny role, he made it stand out in all its significance of the goodness and purity of the priest who forgave a convict the theft of his silver candlesticks, thus helping him on to a good life. Another saintly role in his gallery of screen portraits, was that of the crippled minister in the screen adaptation of Lloyd C. Douglas's THE GREEN LIGHT.

Yet another big role in which I can recall Cedric Hardwicke, was that of the Jewish Dr. Isaacs in Robert Hichens's BELLA DONNA made in Britain in the early days of the talkies, with MARY ELLIS in the name role and CONRAD VEIDT playing the Oriental Barondi. A recent American version, called TEMPTATION, had the Hungarian PAUL LUKAS enacting the role of the doctor, without, however, the subtlety and depth that Hardwicke imparted to it. MERLE OBERON played the infatuated woman while CHARLES KORVIN took Veidt's former role.

The American adaptation of Thackeray's VANITY FAIR also had Hardwicke in it, in the role of Sir Rewden Crawley opposite MERIAN HOPKINS'S Becky Sharp.

These are but a handful of the outstanding roles associated with the name of this fine character actor who in private life, is Sir Cedric Hardwicke.

THE BARRIE HEROINE

Playing Madame Mantalini in "Nicholas Nickleby," is FAY COMPTON, another stage and screen veteran. She started, almost three decades ago, as a member of Pelissier's "Foolies", graduating to drama in which she won, for herself the name of the Barrie Heroine, having appeared in most of Sir James' plays, her greatest success in these being as MARY ROSE, in an excerpt from which I myself had the pleasure of seeing her, during the war years with EMLYN WILLIAMS as Cameron and ANTHONY IRELAND, little known on the screen, as Simon.

Apart from Regan in KING LEAR at the Old Vic, my finest memory of Fay Compton is her Opelia at the Lyceum, opposite Gielgud's HAMLET. Almost in her fifties when I saw her, she yet conveyed all the youth and pathos of the love-lorn Shakespearean heroine, rising to great heights in the scenes wherein Ophelia loses her mind.

OPPOSITE NOVELLO

Another of Compton's famous role was her poignant, frustrated schoolteacher who found romance, in middle life, in the Austrian Tyrol in AUTUMN CROCUS. Her role attracted much attention when she played it on the stage. She subsequently enacted it in IVOR NOVELLO'S screen version made almost fifteen years ago.

Fay Compton's first talkie was made in Hollywood. It was called FASHIONS IN LOVE. How many of you remember it today? She also appeared in TELL ENGLAND and CAPE FORLORN, a grim story of marital infidelity, set in a light house very recently, we saw her in a Good Samaritan role in that brilliant British picture ODD MAN OUT starring JAMES MASON.

Other players in the cast of "Nicholas Nickleby" with whom I wish to deal, are MARY MERRALL, ATHENE SEYLER, SYBIL THORNDIKE and CATHLEEN NESBITT. However, these will have to wait for another time.

That's all till next week rolls around.

NOTE

Our film reviews appear in the daily "Chronicle" every Friday (foreign pictures) and Saturday (Indian photoplays).

Ninth W. Bengal Minister Sworn In

CALCUTTA Sept. 26. (A.P.I.): The ninth Minister of the West Bengal Government, Mr. Bhupati Majumdar was sworn in at Government House today.

Mr. Majumdar is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and represents the Hooghly-Howrah Municipal Constituency in the Provincial Assembly.

BREACHES ON E.I.R. MAIN LINE

Through Trains Terminated At Moradabad

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26, (A.P.I.): Due to flood a portion of railway line between Lhaksar and Saharanpur, (both in the U.P.) on the E.I.R. main line, and also a portion of Hardwar-Dehradun section on the branch line have breached and consequently all train services on these two ections remain suspended, states the Public Relations Officer, Calcutta Railways.

The Punjab Mail, the Punjab Express, the Doon Express and other through trains are being terminated at Moradabad. The railway authorities expect that through running will be resumed shortly.

Anti-Franco Coalition Move

LONDON, Sept. 26, (I P. A.): The Right Wing Spanish Socialist, Indalecio Prieto, arrived here from Paris in his latest move for forming anti-Franco Coalition between Monarchists Republicans and Socialists.

The move is opposed by Communists and Left Wing Socialists headed by the former President, Negrin, and also by pro-Franco Monarchists. Prieto is being received by Mr. Bevin tomorrow and hopes that the present U. N. O. with broad anti-Franco exile coalition which may cause Franco's downfall with Anglo-American backing Russia is believed to be opposing the move because she desires to keep Spain outside the Marshall Plan.

More Camps For Refugees In Bombay Province

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept. 25.

Nine thousand refugees are estimated to have arrived in Bombay from Pakistan areas according to Mr. P. K. Savant, Chief Officer in charge of refugees. Of these only 5,000 have claimed assistance from Government and are at present accommodated in three camps situated at Koliwada, Chembur and Virar. The rest have been accommodated by friends and relatives. The Government is making arrangements to open three more camps at Powai, Mulund and Visapur. The camp at Visapur will be the largest with accommodation for 10,000 persons. The other two camps are intended to accommodate 1,200 and 1,000 persons respectively.

Dr. Holmes On Miracle Of Non-Violent Struggle

London India League's Reception To Mahatma's American Admirer

LONDON, Sept. 27 (UPI): "Indian independence is a great national revolution and a vast human phenomenon comparable with the Russian revolution", said Dr. John Haynes Holmes at a reception held in his honour by the India League in London last night.

Dr. Holmes is a great admirer of Mahatma Gandhi since 1921 and came to London in 1931 from America, especially to contact him. He also corresponded with him all through these years. In his view "Mahatma Gandhi and the vast masses of India inevitably belong together. Gandhiji is the organic spiritual exemplar genius of India."

On the present tragedy in the Punjab Dr. Holmes said: "Nothing that has been happening or can happen in India can alter or detract from the great achievement of the Indian independence epitomising the awakening of the peoples on the East, beginning the break-up of the British Empire, the miracle of non-violent struggle and the "know-how" of the spiritual strength of man."

Dr. Holmes, a Parish Minister of the Christian Church of New York, is going to India as the Tagore Memorial visiting Professor for the Watmull Foundation of America. He will reach Bombay on October 4.

ACQUISITION OF MILITARY BUILDINGS FROM INDIA GOVT.

For Civilian And Refugees' Use, Says Morarji Desai

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept. 26.

A number of buildings and hutments belonging to the Military Department of the Government of India have been acquired by the Bombay Government during recent months and negotiations are in progress for the purchase of further structures.

This information was given by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, on behalf of his colleague Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister in charge of Housing, in answer to questions put by Babubhai J. Patel in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today.

It was stated that the Bombay Government appointed a special officer for this purpose soon after the Government of India began to release or dispose of the Defence Department assets in the Province. The Special Officer conducted the requisite negotiations in that behalf and took over all such assets for civilian use, residential or non-residential.

There was no impediment in the way of such acquisition except that the negotiations for the leasing or otherwise of the private land on which the hutments stood required time. A list of five different groups of buildings or hutments so acquired, one at Nasik, one each at Bandra, Versova, Chembur and Virar and the rest in the city of Bombay, were supplied by Government.

In answer to interpellations, Mr. Morarji Desai stated that none of these had been let out to the public as all of them were needed and had been occupied for Government purposes.

It may, however, be noted that the question was sent in May and the answers may not be up-to-date. I learn, for instance, that a number of camps have recently been taken over for housing refugees. One such is at Mulund.

In this connection I also learn that Government is considering what is the best thing to be done in the case of a vast Military camp near Pashan Lake near Poona. Technical investigation is said to be in progress to determine whether it is better to take over the camp as it stands or only to acquire the materials for use in construction at a different site.

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ONE AND A HALF LAKH WORKERS STILL IDLE

Shanmukham And Bhabha To Meet Millowners' Spokesmen

BOMBAY, Saturday.

High-level talks in responsible Government circles indicate that the possibility of terminating the strike of the 3,500 drawers-in of the textile mills of the city which has practically paralysed the textile industry by rendering over 150.000 workers idle is remote.

All eyes are now focussed on the talks which the two members of the Government of India, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty and Mr. C. H. Bhabha may have with the representatives of the Millowners' Association. It is hoped that the ministers will bring to bear on the millowners the desirability of training weavers as drawers-in, and to work the mills with the help of thousands of loyal workers who are willing to join at any moment.

TRAINING NEW MEN

Opinion expressed in certain quarters that it would take the recruits about five years to train as the drawers-in is described by some as absurd. Men having experience of the textile line say that it is easy for any raw hand to pick up that work within a week or a fortnight at the most.

A responsible textile officer told a representative of the "Chronicle" that as the drawers-in stand between the spinners and the weavers it is possible for the millowners to run the spinning departments without the help of the drawers-in till such time as the strike ends. When the strikers resume duty they will be too glad to make up the lost work by working overtime. This suggestion appears to be plausible, and is said to be under the active consideration of the millowners.

A government spokesman told a representative of this paper that the warning issued by the government refusing protection to the strikers applies only to the 3,500 drawers-in and not to the workers of other departments. The Government said the spokesman will leave no stone unturned to see that others are not victimized on account of the strikers.

Meanwhile the strike continues. Inquiries indicate that out of 68 mills in the city, eleven are working normally, 23 are working with partial complement and 33 are closed completely. The remaining is closed on account of an old strike. The situation remains quiet.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (API): The Congress Working Committee met at 2-30 p.m. to-day.

The following attended the meeting: Acharya Kripalani, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya, Sardar Pratap Singh and Dr. Choithram Gidwani.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, conferred with the Committee the several steps which Government had taken and proposed to take for the suppression of lawlessness and the rehabilitation of refugees. It is learned. In the light of the Premier's appreciation of the situation, the Committee held a discussion and adjourned to meet again tomorrow morning. Mahatma Gandhi was present at todays meeting as well.

It is understood that the proposed meeting of the A.I.C.C. has now been postponed 'sine die' and in any case it is not likely to be summoned before November.

The Congress Working Committee adjourned at 4 p.m. to meet again at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

ALL INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 27. (API.) Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June 1947 and temperature from normal recorded at 8 hours I S T on 27th September 1947.

Ahmedabad 88 77 0 22.3 minus 5.7 Ahmednagar 86 68 0.5 19.3 plus 1.5 Bangalore 82 67 0 23.3 plus 5.8 Baroda 88 76 0 26.5— Belgaum 78 65 0 33.5 minus 5.4 Benares 94 80 0 23.0 minus 12.1 Bhuj 98 72 0 9.1 minus 3.3 BOMBAY 86 77 T 68.5 plus 1.9 Calcutta 92 80 T plus 7.7 Delhi 91 76 0.1 18.4 minus 3.5 Gulbarga 88 71 0.2 25.5 minus 3.4 Hyderabad (Dn.) 84 71 1.2 27.5 minus 1.6 Karachi 88 77 0 2.0 minus 4.0 Madras 89 76 0 13.3 minus 0.8 Mahableshwar 70 58 0.1 193.2 minus 55.0 Mangalore 84 75 0.1 118.1 plus 8.9 Marmagao 84 75 0 103.4 plus 16.2 Nagpur 84 77 T 36.8 minus 5.5 Poona 84 68 0 18.2 minus 1.0 Rajkot 91 73 0 15.9 minus 7.2 Sholapur 89 71 T 24.6 plus 4.9 Simla 59 55 1.3 31.5 minus 14. Surat 84 0.1 27.5 minus 11.5 Trivandrum 81 73 0.4 40.3 plus 70.6

Pakistan Seeks Foreign Aid To Solve Communal Problem

INDIAN DOMINION'S REACTIONS COMMUNICATED TO BRITAIN

LONDON, Sept. 27 (Reuter): The Pakistan Government has officially appealed to Britain and the other Dominions including India, for help in solving the present communal problem, it was learned authoritatively tonight.

There was, however, no confirmation of suggestions reaching London to the effect that Pakistan has asked her sister nations for military aid in dealing with the situation.

The position, according to official quarters, is that the Government of Pakistan recently asked the London Government to communicate to the Governments of Canada, Australia, Newzealand and South Africa, as well as India, the Pakistan Government's appreciation of the communal situation. Pakistan suggested that consideration be given by the Governments concerned to ways and means of resolving the present serious difficulties.

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

The United Kingdom Government informed the Dominion Governments to this effect. It has now received and communicated to the other Governments concerned the considered views of the Government of India on the situation. An exchange of views is proceeding among all the Governments involved.

Beyond the broad indications outlined, British official quarters at this stage were unable to comment upon the development or to indicate either the reactions of the Dominion of India, the other Dominions, or the United Kingdom Government. It seemed reasonably clear that the exchange of views may continue for some time before it is possible to ascertain the result.

INDIA GOVT.'S REACTIONS

What is established is that Pakistan has given Britain and the Dominions her own views, and that the Government of India by now has acquainted both Britain and the Dominions concerned with her reactions to these views. All parties by now therefore have a complete picture.

It was noted that Pakistan communicated with the Dominions through Britain instead of direct, which she could have done equally correctly. The reason presumably is that while the Dominion countries have already accredited diplomatic representatives to the Dominion of India, some have still to accredit representatives to Pakistan.

Britain thus acted as 'liaison'—"post office" expresses it more clearly—between Pakistan and the various Dominions including India. The United Kingdom Government, since the transfer of power to Pakistan and India on August 15, occupies the same position toward these two countries as she does toward the other independent self-governing nations of the Commonwealth—that of an equal partner.

Br. Major Shot Dead

Attacks On Refugee Trains Continue

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (A.P.I.): A military spokesman said here today that Major Longstaff of the artillery was killed in the attack on a refugee train at Kamoki (Pakistan), reported yesterday.

Between 70 and 80 people who were part of the attacking mob were shot dead by the escort. Major Longstaff was in another train at the time of the attack but he went to the help of the escort to beat off the attack.

No major incident had been reported from East Punjab or Delhi areas during the last 24 hours.

Movement of refugees continued from villages to main camps and along the main axis under military protective escort, except in Amritsar. The city, however, was quiet.

About 125,000 refugees arriving on foot passed Ferozepore headworks between September 22 and 25.

ONE STABBED IN DELHI

In Delhi, a case of stabbing occurred at the Delhi Railway junction. The police dispersed and arrested looters in Chandni Chowk. A few shots were fired in the Sadar Bazar area, but not by the police or military. Two persons were murdered in Sabzi Mandi.

The general situation in Karnal and Simla is quiet. In Ambala, however, there is tension. Stray assaults have occurred.

In Nabha States territory, about 25 miles south-east Ludhiana, refugees from Amloh were attacked south of the Grand Trunk road. Twenty-five were killed and 18 wounded. A patrol arrived drove off the raiders and rescued 18 abducted girls.

Owing to the tension in Amritsar, there was no movement of refugee columns in the district yesterday.

SITUATION IN CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, Sept. 27 (A.P.I.): Except for one isolated case of stabbing in Machchli Bazar, in which both the assailant and the victim belonged to the same community no other incident of any nature was reported in Cawnpore till 5 p.m. today. Panic still prevails in the city.

The 24-hour curfew is being strictly enforced in certain specified localities.

STEN GUN AND AMMUNITION SEIZED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27 (A.P.I.): One sten gun and some ammunition and rifle barrels are alleged to have been seized by the police from three persons at Kharagpur Railway station while boarding a special train for Howrah on September 25, according to information received in Calcutta today. All the men were taken into custody.

BOMBS THROWN IN SIMLA

SIMLA, Sept. 27 (A.P.I.): Two country-made bombs were thrown today in two different localities in Simla. No damage was caused.

The situation continues to be well under control.

CASUALTIES IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Sept. 27 (A.P.I.): Mr. N. A. Faruqi, District Magistrate of Karachi today said that during the recent disturbances in Karachi the total number of persons killed was 23 while 40 others were injured including the incident at Drigh Road Railway Station in which 21 refugees were injured.

BOMBAY QUIET

BOMBAY, Sept. 27 (A.P.I.): "Bombay continued to be free from incidents on Saturday", says the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, in a Press Note issued tonight.

ARMS BAN IN BOMBAY AND SUBURBS

The Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, in his capacity as Presidency Magistrate, has ordered a ban for a period of two months from today on the transfer, without obtaining a special licence from him, of any arms or ammunition (except dealers in arms and ammunnition) in the areas and places in Greater Bombay bounded by and inclusive of: (1) The Town and Island of Bombay, (2) The limits of the Port of Bombay as defined in the Government Notification in the Political Department No. 6204, dated the 6th June 1930, issued under section 5 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, (3) The limits of the Municipal Boroughs of Bandra, Parle-Andheri and Kurla and of the Municipal Districts of Ghatkopar-Kirol and Juhu, (4) The undermentioned twenty-eight villages of the Bombay Suburban District: (1) Bondivali, (2) Chembur, (3) Vadawali, (4) Ambiwali, (5) Chakala, (6) Trombay, (7) Bapnala, (8) Brahmanwada, (9) Mandala (10) Mankhurd, (11) Man Budruk, (12) Mulgaon, (13) Vesava, (14) Madh (15) Devnar, (16) Borle, (17) Mahul, ((18) Anik, (19) Kole-Kalyan, (20) Marol, (21) Mohili, (22) Maravoli, (23) Mogre, (24) Shahar, (25) Nanala, (26) Saki, (27) Asalpe-(Aspa) and (28) Kondivate.

Mysore Bans Bombay Daily

BANGALORE, Sept. 28 (A.P.I.): The Government of Mysore has banned the "National Standard", printed and published in Bombay, throughout the State.

The order, which was served late this evening on the local agent of the paper, while prohibiting the sale and distribution of the paper referred particularly to its issue September 23, which, it said, contained reports prejudicial to the State.

BR. CABINET RESHUFFLE

Premier To Announce Changes Next Week; Alexander For Lords?

LONDON, Sept. 27 (Reuter): Prime Minister Clement Attlee will announce a wholesale reshuffle of his Labour Ministry a week hence, but quarters close to the Cabinet say the changes will not involve the "Big Five" who are directing Britain's fight for economic recovery, cables Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent.

Mr. Attlee himself, Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, President of the Board of Trade Sir Stafford Cripps, and Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton, will almost certainly retain the same posts.

It is admitted by informed quarters however, that Cabinet Ministers, with equivalent rank who are technically outside the Cabinet and junior Ministers will be affected by what will undoubtedly be a larger switch than anything attempted by the Prime Minister hitherto.

The one fairly "hard prediction" is that Defence Minister A. V. Alexander who has been criticised by a section of the Labour movement will be created a Peer and will become Government leader in the House of Lords.

LABOUR'S BATTLE FOR RECOVERY

LEICESTER (England), Sept. 27, (Reuter): Britain's Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, in his first public party speech since the dollar crisis began, appealed here today to Labour's followers to face all difficulties in the adventurous spirit of the pioneering days of the Government, conscious of the socialist mission of Labour Britain.

Claiming that popular support for the Government, as shown by its unbeaten bye-election record, was "really wonderful" in view of economic conditions, he blamed the Opposition for causing harm to Britain by presenting a false picture to readers abroad.

The continued need for restrictions in Britain, Mr. Attlee argued, was partly due to the slow post-war recovery of European countries with whom Britain wanted to co-operate. Eastern Europe, he stressed, had not escaped these problems any more than Western Europe. He thought that "the virulence of the attacks on the rest of the world in the Soviet press is the measure of the difficulties that the Russian Government is experiencing".

MERCHANT CLINGS TO GOLD TILL DEATH

KARACHI, Sept. 27 (API.) An attempt at highway robbery was made during broad daylight near the Customs House in Karachi today, when a merchant carrying a parcel containing gold ornaments was fatally stabbed. The assailants escaped but did not succeed in taking away gold parcel.

Insurance Scheme To Cover Cotton

KARACHI, Sept. 27 (API.) To prevent any breakdown in the marketting of cotton crop, which would otherwise adversely affect the economy of the province to the tune of about Rs. 15 crores, the Sind Government has decided to introduce a scheme of insurance against risks from riots and civil commotion.

The insurance will cover stocks of cotton while these are in the possession of ginning factory owners, that is to say, from the time delivery is taken of phutties to the time delivery of pressed cotton or cotton seed is made to the brokers.

GADGIL'S APPEAL FOR HELP TO RESTORE PEACE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, speaking at a public reception this evening, at the Jinnuah Hall echoed the views of Gandhiji, that State warfare would be better than the present mad communal warfare.

Mr. Gadgil firmly held the view that the minority problem in the country could be solved only by discussions on Governmental levels and not by acts of individual retaliation.

The function, which was arranged by the B.B.C.C., was presided over by Mr. S. K. Patil.

Mr. Gadgil will leave for Delhi by plane tomorrow morning.

Pilgrim Ship Reaches Jedda

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27 (API): Pilgrim ship 'Khosroun' which sailed from Calcutta on August 27, reached Jedda on September 22.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

TOURNAMENT FOR SCHEDULED CASTES. WHY, THIS INFERIORITY COMPLEX? DR. AMBEDKAR'S OPINION. SLOW MOTION AT COOPERAGE. SOUTH STAFFORDS CRY OFF. MUMTAZ CHINOY'S SURPRISING DEFEATS. PATIENCE OR SKILL?

Last Sunday I ran up to the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground at Parel to attend the prize distribution ceremony of the Georgian Football Tournament. Frankly speaking, I did not intend to witness the final match because I am against the tournament itself. This may appear rather surprising to my readers as I am anxious to promote the game everywhere. But my objection lies in the fact that it is restricted to the members of the Scheduled Castes only. When it was first inaugurated in 1936 by Dr. P. F. Fanaken, then member of the W.I.F.A. Committee, I stoutly opposed its birth.

The reason for it was—and still is—that there was no distinction or difference between the Scheduled Castes and others in the field of sport. So why introduce this inferiority complex among them?

WHY THIS INFERIORITY COMPLEX?

The tournament was stopped after a couple of years because the W.I.F.A. refused to sponsor or help it any more However, it has been started again. In the ordinary course I would have overlooked the function. But it was announced in the press that Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, leader of the Scheduled Castes, would preside and distribute the prizes." I did not want to miss this golden opportunity of discussing with Dr. Ambedkar, now a member of the National Government at the Centre, this aspect of the question.

While broaching the subject to him, I pointed out that there was no distinction between a Mahar and a Brahmin on the soccer field. In fact most of the Scheduled Caste players were playing in various tournaments in the city without let or hindrance and some of them were actually playing for mixed teams representing all creeds and communities.

DR. AMBEDKAR'S OPINION

"Then why lavel your boys with an inferiority complex which they did not deserve," I asked. Dr. Ambedkar smiled and said, "If the boys like it. why bother?"

Evidently the learned Doctor had not considered the matter in all its bearings. At that moment he was swayed by the enthusiasm which was displayed by the players and the spectators alike. Probably he felt that this inferiority complex would pass away ere long with their advancement in the game and other spheres of national activities.

But I am one of those who feel that there should be no room for it even at the beginning. Let us all play the game together and forget the difference of caste and creed, because therein lies our national salvation.

SLOW MOTION AT COOPERAGE

The question of re-starting the Rovers Cup is still dragging on. It may sound rather funny to the lay public why it is so. All I can say is that the wheels of the WIFA chariot move some what slowly at times! On the 16th of September I returned from Calcutta with an assurance from Mohun Bagan that they were willing to play their matches from 4th or 5th of next month. I had also an assurance from Dutta Ray, Hon. Secretary of the A.I.F.F., that he would accommodable the W.I.F.A. in regard to the Rovers fixtures by putting off the Santosh Trophy by a week or so. Both have confirmed this later on.

SOUTH STAFFORDS CRY OFF

It is rather unfortunate that the South Staffords would not be able to fulfil their engagement with Mohun Bagan. That cannot be helped. Any way that saves the W.I.F.A. from their promise to give the public a free show of the match. Bangalore is willing to ocme. I hope the question of air passage will not stand in the way of completion of the tournament. All Bombay is keenly looking forward to the encounter between Mohun Bagan, Bengal's leading team, and Trades, the local champions. They will now meet in the second semi-final of the tournament.

Meanwhile, the Western India Championship has been put on the board. It is really very disappointing that only seven teams will take part in it. But I expect it will rouse sufficient interest among the fans to whet their appetite for the grand fare which will follow.

MUMTAZ CHINOY'S DEFEATS

When I read in the papers that Ravibala Soman had beaten Mumtaz Chinoy in the Bombay Presidency Badminton Championship at the Hindu Gymkhana, I could hardly believe my eyes. Mumtaz had routed Ravibala so aften and so easily that a defeat of the undisputed Bombay Champion at the hands of a mediocre challenger was almost undreamt of There is no doubt that Ravibala played far above her usual form. But it is also certain that Mumtaz was completely off her game. Otherwise such a debacle as was witnessed in the women's doubles also could not be contemplated. With a partner like Babs Talyarkhan at her elbow, she could make shortshift of any combination in India. But she fell again to the onslaughts of Ravibala and her partner. I have no doubt these reverses will be duly avenged in the Western India Championships. Or will Ravibala go ahead again?

PATIENCE OR SKILLING

Banoo Cama has done it again. She has accounted for Gool Nasikwalla for the second time this Season. It was in the Bombay Presidency Table Tennis Championship of course. If Gool was allowed to have her own way—probably till the end of time—she would have gained her ascendency in the race for patience. But the Table Tennis authorities rightly decreed that skill should have preference over patience. So they placed a time limit on the duel. If the gains is to improve this is absolutely necessary.

Uttam Chandarana added another feather to his cap in the same tournament not only by capturing all the three titles but by defeating the All-India Champion V. Sivaraman of Andhra. He is undoubtedly the best player in India today.

Is It True?

That boxing is in doldrums in America, becaise its promoters cannot find a suitable challenger for Joe Louis, the World Champion?

That the Yankees are gradually giving up the game because they see no earthly chance against the "Brown Bomber" who has a queer tendency to smash his opponents into pulp in the twinkling of an eye?

That the "never-say-die" promoters are searching the highways and byways of the United States to find a contender for the World Champ, but few are willing to take the risk of meeting the Bomber's fists?

That another Negro — named Jersey Joe nas volunteered to fight at best —probably with the hope that he may find a sympathetic chord in Louis heart?

That Jersey may be sniffed away by the brother Negro instead of being punched to mince-heat like th white challengers?

That wrestling titles in India—professional ofcourse—are meant to be preserved in cold storage— and not fought for—but displayed occasionally for self-advertisement?

That Jimmy Menta believes that Indian tennis game never reach the world standard, because opportunities for coaching and training are non-existent in this country

That Jimmy forgot that what India could not do as a subject country in the past can easily do now as an independent nation?

That India has the capacity to rise by leaps and bounds if only the communalists would give her a fair chance?

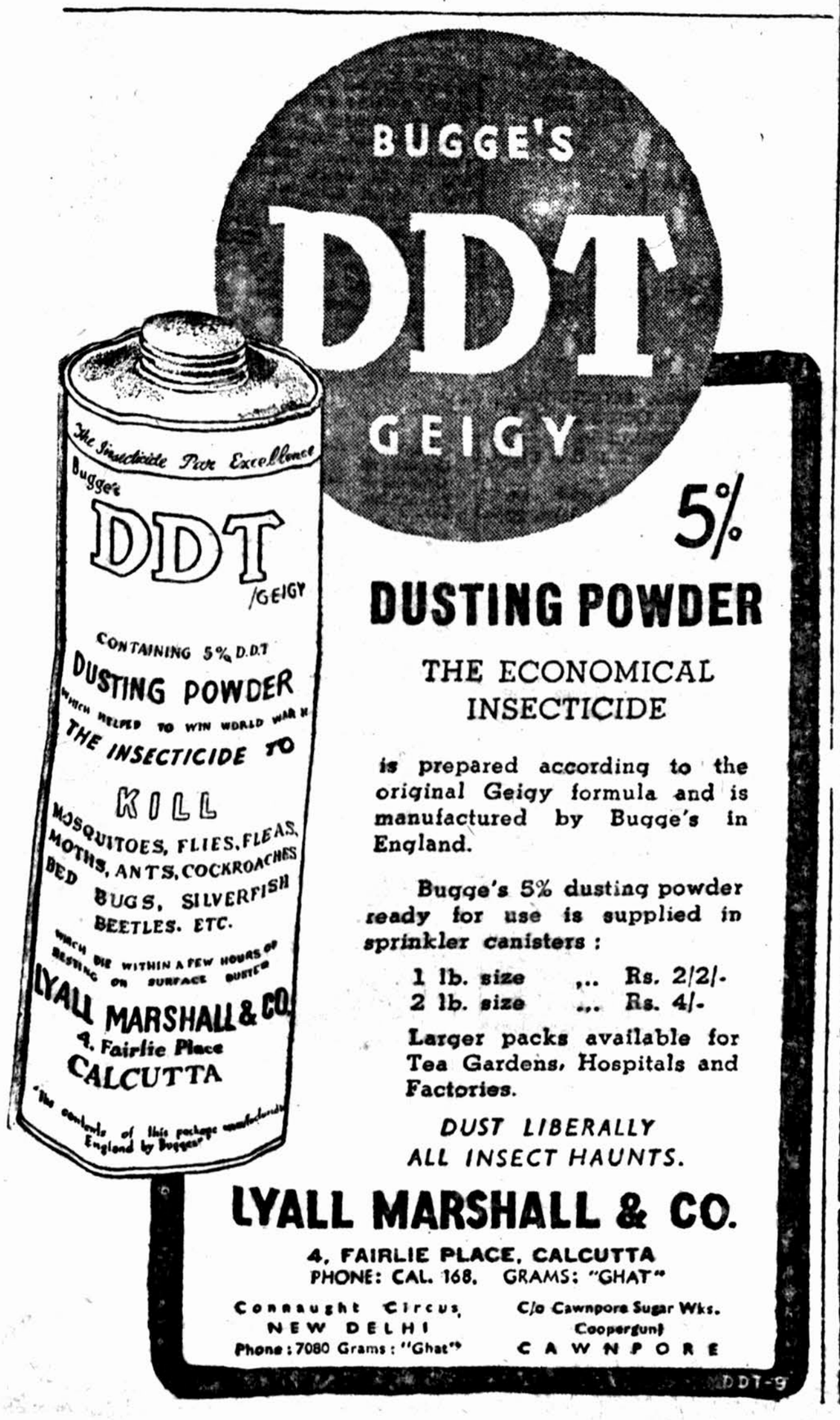
That invincible Mumtaz Chinoy was polished off by Ravibata Soman is the Bombay Presidency Badminton Championships at the Hindu Gymkhana recently — just for a change perhaps?

That Babs Talyarkhan suffered from the same complex as her partner, Mumtaz and got a licking at the hands of the irresistible Raviballa?

That old George Lewis of Lahore is showing the younger man of Bombay how to keep fit and win Championships at a retiring age?

That the time-limit placed on her stone-walling tactics saw Gool Nasikwalla floundering against the terrific onslaughts of Banoo Cama in the Presidency Table Tennis Championships?

That Gool may now change her methods to a bolder one and turn the pat-ball game into an exciting rag of war?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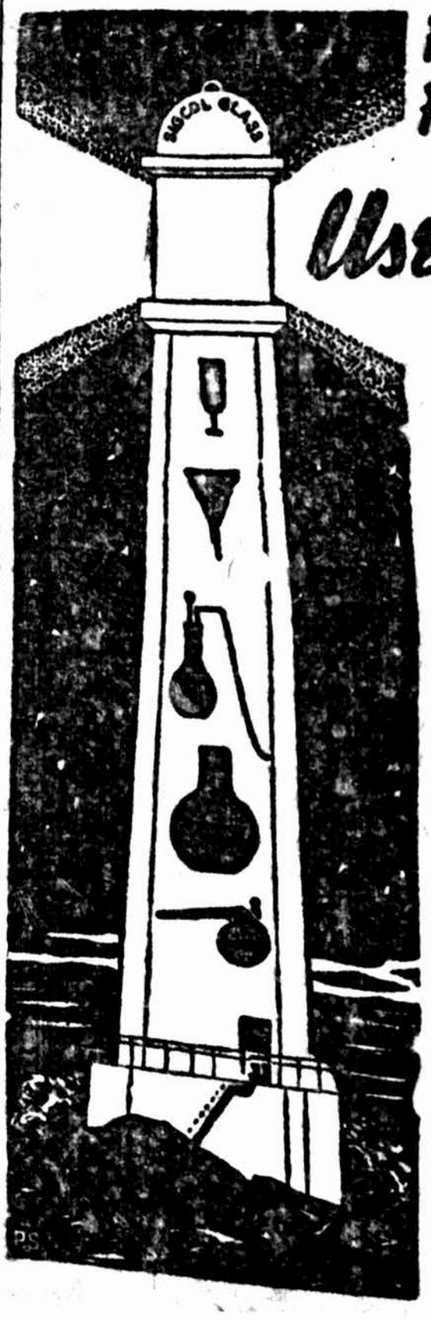

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For Sale: 1. Austin Ten 41 Model run 15,000 miles only in very good condition for immediate sale. 2. Crockery New Unpacked Cup Saucers Quantity 180 Dozens. 3. Radios (Cossor 5 Valves A/C) unpacked quantity 116 Cabinet Bakelite. Telephone 31405 5408

PUBLIC NOTICES

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for constructing a Broad Gauge Railway line from Barwadih, a Station on the Sone East Bank, Barkakana, Gomoh section of the East Indian Railway to Sarnadih in Surguja State. The construction will be about 40 miles and has been divided into seven (7) sections of about 5 or 6 miles each. Tenders for each section will be separately considered and will include all earth work, bridges, buildings and other connected works. The approximate cost of works to be done in each section is estimated to be between 10 to 18 lakhs of Rupees. Tender forms with complete papers except longitudinal section can be obtained at Calcutta for a sum of Rupees Fifty (unrefundable) and will be available for sale from the office of the undersigned on and from the 1st October, 1947. Longitudinal sections, each sheet covering a length of about 1¼ miles, will be available for sale at the rate of Rs. 4/- per sheet. Earnest money at 2% of the value of the tender will have to be deposited with the Treasurer, E.I. Railway, Calcutta and the receipt attached with the tender. The final date of submitting the tender will be the 31st October, 1947. The Engineer-in-Chief (Constn) reserves the right to reject any or all tenders received and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, without assigning any reasons

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF
(CONSTRUCTION),
CALCUTTA.
5347

G. I. P. RAILWAY.
TIMINGS OF TRAINS.

With effect from October 1st, 1947 alterations will be made in the timings of the Bombay Suburban as well as Main and Branch line train services. For details please see Sheet Time Tables at stations. 5406

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MINISTRY OF FOOD (DIVISION III)
Office of the Chief Director of Purchase, Mansingh Road, New Delhi.
TENDER NO. H/659 (F)

The Chief Director of Purchase invites sealed tenders for the purchase of the undermentioned stocks of Salt Refined and Evaporated in part or whole ex where lying:—

	Description	Quantity	Location.
1.	Salt Refined	487 Tons	No. 2, Reserve Supply Depot, Panagarh.
2.	-do-	5 Tons	Supply Depot, Deolali.
3.	-do-	25 Tons	Supply Depot, Bombay.
4.	-do-	206 Tons	Supply Depot, Manmad.
5.	Salt Evaporated	460 Tons	No. 2, Reserve Supply Depot, Panagarh.

2. Tender forms are obtainable from the Office of the Chief Director of Purchase, Ministry of Food, Mansingh Road, New Delhi, on application which must be submitted before 7th October 1947.

3. Tenders should be submitted in sealed covers marked on the top "Tender No. H-659(F) and addressed to the Chief Director of Purchase, Ministry of Food, Mansingh Road, New Delhi, so as to reach him not later than 4 p.m. on the 14th October, 1947. Tenders received after that date will not be considered.

Tenders will be opened in public at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 15th October, 1947.

4. The quantities of Salts shown above are only approximate. These stocks will be sold 'as they lie and where they lie' with no claim in respect of condition or description of goods or 'any quantity short delivered.'

5. Tenderers must satisfy themselves about the condition of the goods. Those who want to inspect the goods can obtain, on application an Inspection Permit from the Chief Director of Purchase, Jamnagar House, New Delhi. 7th October, 1947 will be the last date upto which permits to intending purchasers will be issued.

6. Earnest money calculated at 5% of the tendered price must accompany each tender and be forwarded in the form of a Govt. Treasury Receipt (the deposit being classified under the head "Revenue Deposits") or a Reserve Bank of India Draft or a Deposit at Call Receipt granted by any scheduled bank, in favour of the Chief Director of Purchase. No other forms of deposit will be accepted. TENDERS IF NOT ACCOMPANIED BY EARNEST MONEY WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

7. Tenderers must agree to keep their offers open upto 14th November, 1947, otherwise their tenders will not be considered.

8. Any tenderer who withdraws his tender before 14th November, 1947, shall be liable to forfeit his earnest money in full to Govt.

9. The Chief Director of Purchase reserves the right to accept any offer or reject any or all offers without stating any reasons for so doing.

10. No assistance of any sort for transport, etc., will be given by Govt.

New Delhi, dated the 21st September, 1947. 5409

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DISPOSALS

The Director-General of Disposals invites tenders from the public for the purchase of the following items.—

	Stores.	Quantity.	Location.	Reserve Price.	Remarks.
1.	Shorts Khaki Drill (in approx. 12 sizes)	2,000,000	Central Ordnance Depot, Dehu.	No Reserve Price.	Serviceable Condition. Bids for minimum of 20,000.
2.	Jerkins Leather.	275,400	Central Ordnance Depot, Cawnpore.	Rs. 5/8/- each.	Serviceable Condition. Bids for minimum of 20,000.
3.	Jerkins Leather.	29,950	Ordnance Depot, Shahjahanpur.	Rs. 5/8/- each.	

TERMS OF SALE:
(1) All tenders should reach the Director of Textiles, Directorate-General of Disposals, on or before 11 a.m. on 20th October, 1947. Offers will be kept open for acceptance till 5th November.
(2) No offers below the reserve price in respect of items 2 and 3 will be considered.
(3) The offers may be sent on plain paper; the tenders must be sealed in double covers, and both superscribed "Special Tender TEX"
(4) Every tender must be accompanied by a 10% deposit of the offer value. Deposit should be made in favour of Director-General of Disposals in Reserve/Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. Drafts on other Banks or Cheques will not be accepted.
(5) All sales will be subject to "Conditions of Contract" Con. 117 ('as is, where is').
(6) Successful tenderers must complete payment and remove the stores within two months from the date of acceptance of the tender

Issued by
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DISPOSALS, NEW DELHI.
5407

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (INDIA)
RAILWAY BOARD.
EASTERN GROUP-SLEEPER CONTROL
TENDER NO. 2/48-49

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be opened at 2-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 2nd October, 1947 for the supply of 1,05,043 (one lakh five thousand and forty three only) special size sawn sal and/or pyinkado and teak sleepers Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5/- (Rupees five only) being the cost of tender documents, to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, B. N. Railway, Kidderpore, Calcutta, whose receipt for the amount must be produced before such documents can be issued This sum will not be refunded

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER.
EASTERN GROUP
B. N. Railway House,
Kidderpore, Calcutta.
Dated 29th August, 1947.
5120

32-PAGE BOOKLET
'VITALITY SUPREME' by Gambers - a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent *FREE* on request.
This *must-be-studied* course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.
BRIJMOHAN & CO. BOMBAY, 1.

COLOMBO STOCK EXCHANGE

COLOMBO, Sept. 27.
The share market continues dull and easier. Transactions.
TEA Arratemnes 12 Uplands 18 Uvt Highlands 32 Welimades 21 Strathedens 27 Mochas 22.
TEACUMRUBBERS Gona Adikas 2-3/8 Vogans 25 Watapota 10 Neuchtels 17-1/2 Wellanduras 27.
COMMERCIAL Banw of Ceylon 107-1/2 Cargills 14-3/4 Ceylon Cocoanut Industries 18-1/2 Ceylon Cold Stores 24 Ceylon Theatres 29 Millers 13-1/2.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, September 27.
The Bombay stock exchange was closed today. Tata Steel dfds. opened at Rs. 1615 and later were quoted at Rs. 1625. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 31/8

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, September 27.
The bullion market was again quietly steady with moderate business. Forward silver opened at Rs. 166/10 and declined at Rs. 165/12, but rallied at Rs. 166/2. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 166/4. Forward gold opened at Rs. 109/4 and improved at Rs. 109/7. At this level there was scattered selling and the market declined at Rs. 109/2, but rallied at Rs. 109/6. Ready gold was placed at Rs. 109/11 and sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 72/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, September 27.
The local cotton market was quiet and at present there is more disposition to secure profits on upturns.
At the opening January was quoted at Rs. 465/12 and improved at Rs. 466 but declined at Rs. 465 on increased selling. March contract business was done at Rs. 470/4.
The market was closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I. C. C. January	Rs.	465	12 0
I. C. C. March	Rs.	471	2 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
January	466-1/2	464-1/4	465-3/4
March	471-1/2	469-3/4	471-3/8

INDIAN COTTON PARITY
Indian Cotton January Contract is 1313 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.
Cotton gradually slipped owing to renewed hedging and a few stop-loss selling orders. The fact that stoploss orders should be uncovered on such a small decline seemed rather significant. It has wrought renewed attention to the fact that market has been steadily sliding for more than a week without any of the usual technical rally. The trade again absorbed offerings and with further covering of near October owing to lack of notices this morning the market rallied mildly. Business at times was virtually at a standstill with traders attempting to appraise how the Marshall Relief Plan may affect future United States exports of raw cotton. The session closed steady.

	New York, Sept. 26
October	31.15—08
December	30.97—07
December Highest	31.05+01
December	30.92—12
January	31.05—10
March	31.02—08
May	30.87—10
July	30.35—
October	28.85—02
December	28.62—
Middling Spot	31.42—26

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, Sept. 26.
October	31.25—07
December	30.93—10
March	30.99—12
May	30.83—13
July	30.25—05
Middling Spot	30.70—20

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Sept 26.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	83-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	104-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	103-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	110-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p)c	112-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	111-1/2
National Bank of India	34-1/4

NEW YORK SILVER
New York, Sept. 26.
U. S. Price of foreign Silver 71-3/8 cents.

LONDON BULLION.
London, Sept. 26.
Silver Spot 43-1/2 d., Silver Forward 42-3/4 d. Gold £8/12/3.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
CHICAGO, Sept. 26.
December 2.72-1/4 to 2.72.
March 2.71-1/4 to 2.71-1/4.
May 2.65-3/4 to 2.66.
July 2.42-3/4 to 2.43-1/4

LONDON WHEAT.
London, Sept. 26.
Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B, 103/9 Sept.-Oct.

The Bombay Mint

WHERE YOUR RUPEES COME FROM

(Concluded From Our Last Issue)

By A. E. Dixon

The process of melting is most exciting and one watches with admiration the sweating furnacemen who have to stand over the white-hot furnaces and stir the metal to make sure all the solid pieces have been thoroughly melted. When the pot is judged to be ready for pouring it is lifted out of the furnace by means of an electric crane and taken on to the pouring frame where it is stirred once more. If the alloy is one containing silver a dip muster is taken for assay. The metal is then poured into channel moulds, the size for each coinage being different.

The hot bars are then cooled and the ends cut and trimmed and the fins filed off. The bars from each pot for any silver coinage are stamped with their Melting and Pot Numbers are stacked in the Melter's Stronghold till the Assay Reports are out. Those pots that are found to be correct are passed on to the Rolling Department after weighing. Any pots which may have failed are re-melted with extra silver or copper as required. Cupro-nickel and Bronze bars are delivered to the Rolling Department the day after they are melted.

Rolling And Cutting Department

Here the flat bars or billets are passed through rolls till they are of the required thickness. The final adjustment is done on smaller rolls. A bar usually passes through the big breaking-down rolls about 12 times and then through the smaller adjusting rolls about 7 or 8 times till the standard thickness is obtained.

A trial piece is cut from each strap on a hand press and weighed to see if it is the correct weight. If slightly heavier a smaller punch is used on the automatic cutting press and if slightly lighter a larger punch is used. In this way exact weight blanks are cut from the straps. The very slight, almost microscopic difference in diameter is adjusted when the blanks are coined.

After examining, annealing, washing and drying the blanks are weighed accurately and sent into the Coining Department.

Coining Department

Until very recently some of the old Screw Presses which had been installed in 1861 were still in use. These presses were worked by pneumatic machinery and the force of the blow was about 140 to 160 tons, according to the size of the coin.

New lever type Presses have been installed which are electrically driven. These are more efficient and have an output of 80 to 100 coins per minute.

A pair of dies is capable of striking about 50,000 coins. This figure varies according to the nature of the steel used in the manufacture of the dies.

The finished coin then passes on to the Examining Department.

Examining Department

Here all the coins received daily are very carefully examined, all defective ones being removed and returned to the Bullion Department for re-melting.

Silver Rupees and other large silver coins are then passed on to the Ringing Department where they undergo further examination and are severally "rung" for the detection of those that are "dumb" or cracked.

The new Nickel Rupees however are not "rung" but are passed on after careful examination of both sides.

The coins that have passed through these tests are weighed or taled and delivered to the Bullion Department, from where they go to the Reserve Bank as required.

All coinage Dies are made in the Mint as required, spares however, for every kind of coinage are always kept in stock. The Die Department also makes Medals required by the General Public or Government and is at present very busy making War Medals.

Weighing Department

All Scales and Balances in the Mint are periodically examined and cleaned by the men of this department to make sure that they will work efficiently. The knife edges require re-sharpening when they become worn through constant use.

All the weights in use in the Mint are also verified once a year. This Department also makes Standard Weights and Measures for the whole Presidency.

The Workshop now has the most modern and up-to-date machinery and is capable of keeping all the Mint Plant in serviceable repair. It consists of a Machine and Fitter's Shop, Blacksmith's Shop, Boiler-maker's Shop, Carpenter's Shop and a large Foundry.

Gold Melting And Refining Department

Twice a month raw gold is received from the Mysore Gold Mines in the shape of large bars of an average weight of 2500 tolas. Some of these bars look just like yellow brass.

This gold is first melted in oil-fired furnaces and a dip muster taken for assay from each pot. The gold is then cast into special shaped bars called 'slipper bars' which are tapered and half-round in shape to prevent them breaking the pot by expansion while being refined.

Merchants' gold received for refining is also cast into slipper bars. The gold is refined in white clay pots which are placed inside plumbago guard pots as a safety measure. Two slipper bars are charged into each pot along with a little dry borax. When the gold is completely melted Chlorine gas is passed through the gold by a clay pipe for about 45 minutes at a pressure of 6 to 7 lbs.

The chlorine combines with the base metals contained in the gold. Some of these chlorides that are highly volatile escape in the shape of fumes. The chlorides left floating on the surface of the gold are bailed off and the now refined gold of about 995.0 fineness is cast into one big bar.

Five or six of these bars are then re-melted in one big pot weighing about 6000 tolas, and a dip muster taken after which the gold is cast into small bars convenient for cutting up.

The Indian Mines Gold is all cast into 250 tola standard weight bars. Standard weight Bars from fine gold are now cast from 5 to 1000 tolas each as required by the Merchants tendering the gold.

During the year 1946–47 the amount of gold refined for the Indian Mines, the Banks and the Public was about 12 lakhs of tolas by weight, and over 1200 lakhs of rupees in value. During the same period about 9½ lakhs by weight of gold was received from the Banks and Gold Merchants for melting, assaying and casting.

The Silver Refinery

The Refinery is capable of producing 18,000,000 ozs. fine silver per year, that is about 480 lakhs. There are 252 stoneware silver cells which are placed on insulated wooden tables. The silver to be refined is placed in wooden trays whose bottoms are made of wooden rods. The trays are lined with cloth and filter paper and rest on top of the cells.

This silver is the Anode: the Kathode consists of graphite plates fixed in the bottom of the cell. Electrical contact consists of a Standard Silver foot resting on the anode: this is the positive pole: and a Fine Silver foot' resting on the graphite plates which is the negative pole.

The electrolyte for the silver cells consists of dilute silver nitrate. This is made by dissolving silver in nitric acid in special steam-heated retorts.

The fumes from the retorts are all collected and passed through two sets of 'washing towers' to catch any silver escaping and to render the acid fumes harmless before they escape from the chimney.

By the action of the electric current passing through the silver nitrate, from the anode foot to the kathode foot, fine silver is gradually deposited on the graphite plates. This silver is scraped off and collected twice a day in wooden trucks and washed with hot water to remove all trace of acid. This silver is now in the form of small crystals and at times resembles common salt. After the water has drained off, the silver is pressed into briquettes on a hydraulic press, each briquette weighing about 700 tolas.

After being dried in a special drying chamber these briquettes are melted in pots of about 21,000 tolas and cast into commercial bars of about 2800 to 3000 tolas each. This silver is of about 999.5 fine.

In about two weeks the electrolyte in the silver cells becomes rich in copper, say about 10 per cent, and then copper will be deposited along with the fine silver thus reducing its fineness. The cell is now stopped and all the electrolyte removed to the de-silverising vats.

The cell is then filled with fresh silver nitrate and started again. The silver left in solution in the spent liquor is now deposited in large wooden vats of 600 gallon capacity by stirring copper straps in the liquor. When free from silver this liquor, after settling in the settling tanks, is passed on to the Copper Cells where the copper contents is deposited in pure copper plates leaving weak nitric acid which is used again for dissolving silver in the retorts.

After a silver cell has been running a week the cloth in the anode tray gets choked with a deposit of sludge. This sludge is then scraped out and collected, and the silver from the tray is washed before being put back. This sludge contains all the gold and some of the base metal contents of the silver being refined. Some of the base metals go into solution.

Old silver jewellery, standard silver and other old coins made out of cupelled silver, contain a small amount of gold. All this gold is recovered from the sludge collected from the trays and from the retorts and practically pays to run the refinery. The fine silver recovered is now free from gold and base metals.

A Word About The Workmen

The Workmen in the Mint are well cared for these days. A Labour Officer has been appointed who looks after their welfare, listens to their complaints and tries to do his best to redress their grievences.

Workmen with seven years service are allowed to join the Mint Co-operative Credit Society. The object of the Society is to free them from the clutches of the inevitable money lender.

A First-aid Room and Dispensary with a Doctor in attendance is provided in the Mint Compound where all minor accidents and injuries are attended to on the spot and considerably lessens the sufferings of the workmen.

They have a Tea Canteen where Tea, bhajias, wadas etc. are obtainable at reasonable prices at all times of the day. They have a Hot-food Canteen where cooked food is supplied to those who are unable to get their meals from home. And last but not least they have their own Grain Shop where about 5600 Ration Cards are registered. The Grain Shop stocks practically all household necessities for working class people.

The value of the food grains purchased during the last year was 8 lakhs of rupees. This is given to the workmen a such concession rates that the lose to Government was about 3½ lakhs. And they have their own 'Mint Workers Union" to which most of them belong.

So may The Mint and it's Workers prosper and coin more Rupees and small change for you and me.

SNAKE WORSHIP IN THE U.S.A.

(Continued from Page 2)

a level of intelligence which seems a little higher than this. They have their own printing presses: an enormous production of books and pamphlets turn out the wildest nonsense. Many of them make use of the radio, prophesying the end of the world, pouring out humbug against the Jews or Negroes and turning the words of the Bible into the most abominable silliness. All of them can misquote Scripture like the Devil, and all of them, from the poor preachers like Dee Tucker to the heads of those highly organized association which throw light on such people as Amy Semple Macpherson and Dr Divine, and on Sinclair Lewis's Elmer Gantry, have a keen eye to the main chance.

Perhaps the one good thing that can be said about them is that some of these small communities have broken down the colour bar and accept blacks and whites in equal membership. They have reached out of the South into the big industrial centres of the North. There is a pleasant story of a baptism in Detroit by a black "bishop" who greeted the converts as they came up from the water with a holy kiss, and was advised:

"If they won't accept the kiss from you," I told the brother who was doing the baptizing, "keep ducking them under until they are ready to accept the Scriptural salute from a black man"

The authors of this new revelation of America's many-sided nature say that these sects go back to the days of the Civil War, but they are all built on "the common foundation of poverty and resentment against the prosperous world which the folk call Babylon." In view of this, their general antipathy to the New Deal is a little surprising, but it would seem that the more even spreading out of the famous American prosperity may do more than anything else to end the antics of a people in the authors' words, 'deranged, suicidal, panegyric." though the book ends with the strange comment:

Celia turned to me and said: "I feel the warmth of Heaven in my heart."

And her husband adds:

"For the Lord our God is the people's God. And the people worship Him in spirit and in truth". (John O' London's Weekly")

WHAT IS PROGRESSIVE LITERATURE

(Continued from Page 6)

Caravan of our Literature is on the march!"

GIVE THE POETS STATE PATRONAGE

While we hear that Qazi Nazrul Islam of Bengal is getting a bare Rs. 200 for support from the Government of Bengal it was always the practice of the past Indian Government to bless our poets only and if they become famous on their own but to let them starve and die otherwise. Times have changed however, and with our national Governments in power the State should immediately institute big literary prizes (like the Pulitzer Prize) and give such financial patronage to the literary and artistic talent of the country as will give encouragement to the poets and artists to improve their art and really carry it to the people. Let Poet Josh, who is a persona friend of Pandit Nehru and Maulana Azad lead an All-India deputation on this subject. The State must save the poets of country in getting bogged in the damaging influence of the film industry because there are no other means of substinence for our poets.

Let us talk it over —

There appears some inherent genius about this ancient land that gives birth to two opposing qualities or entities! Her most fertile land and the utterly barren tracts, her immense wealth and the excruciating poverty, her profound learning and the abounding ignorance of the people, the most humanitarian of religions and the many wicked social customs!

And yet, we may not regard these paradoxical manifestations as something very peculiar. Because, isn't life itself made up of contradictions, as well as similarities and similitudes? So, it is in this country of ours that a white man (considered as enemy ere long) gets appointed in a position of highest authority, that of a Governor-General, it is also here that vast communities following different faiths and still living as good neighbours for generations are now thirsting for each others blood, it is this country again which has produced diametrically opposite sentiments in the minds of foreign visitors to her shores. There have been Miss Mayos and "little" Beverleys who slandered the name of India abroad. But then, there has also been an Annie Besant who found a home in India and made its freedom a life's mission

* *

Annie Besant came out to India neither to make money nor to win name and fame for herself. For, long before that she had become an institution in the land of her own birth where master orators, literary figures, rationalists and intellectual giants were raising new banners. In her own right she had fought many a battle for high churchism Fabianism, Socialism, Atheism. Occultism and so on. Her chief assets in these successful movements were her practical idealism, a strong will, the capacity for organization and the gift of oratory. In her short but aristocratic and commanding figure were combined the burning enthusiasm of a crusader, the insight of a master planner, a sense of toleration and not the least, the grace and charm of a woman. Her vision and faith were far too wide and deep to be restricted in the service of a one single nation, race or cause. That was certainly why she felt the urge at the age of 60 to cross the seven seas and devote herself to the task of freeing the Indian people from the tyranny of her own nation

In 1913 when Gandhiji the father of Free India, was in distant Africa, it was Annie Besant who gave the clarion call to her adopted motherland to rise up from her sleep of ages. It was in Madras that she first started her campaign in a lecture series. These "diabolical" activities led to her internment which in its turn carried her to the Gongress Presidential Chair. Earlier, it was she who started the Home Rule for India agitation. And as is the fate of many a successful public figure, attempts were made by some people to undermine her popularity by dubbing her efforts as a 'snare' to keep India under the British yoke! But being made of true mettle she made bold to assert India's right even to say out of the British Commonwealth of Nations. And that she earned the compliment of being an "impatient idealist"!!

Well, that was nearly twenty years ago while today we are actually on the brim of taking that fateful decision which does not appear to be quite clear to many of our leaders! But therein lies the difference between a visionary and men of a baser make. Let us then hold aloft the memory of this greatest of women whose centenary has so happily coincided with the year of India's freedom.

* * *

On this occasion it would be befitting to quote some of the tributes given to Annie Besant by her great contemporaries.

"The greatest orator of the world" —W. T. Stead.

"The greatest statesman of our times"—Lord Haldane.

And the greatest of tributes by G.B.S.!

"She became a sort of expeditionary force, always to the front when there was trouble and danger, carrying away audiences for us when the dissentions in our movement brought our policy into conflict with that of the other societies.... Her powers of continuous work were prodigious ..An attempt to keep pace with her on the part of a mere man generally wrecked the man: those who were unselfish enough to hold out to the end usually collapsed and added the burden of nursing them to her already superhuman labours."

—Leela.

This very interesting article by James F. Bender is the product of considerable paistaking research Though the study applies mainly to the American woman, it will be perused with much interest and benefit by Indian women—and men too! We are indebted to the "New York Times Magazine" for its reproduction here.

With the waning of prudishness, are contemporary women considered less strict in their morals?

YES. A recent survey addressed this question to women: "Do you think that during the last ten years women in general have become more strict in their morals, less strict, or stayed about the same?" In the answers, only 11.1 per cent said "more strict"; 51.4 per cent said "less strict"; 32.3 said "about the same"; 5.2 per cent said they didn't know. *(Source: Fortune.)*

Are there more "heavy drinkers" among women than formerly?

YES. The number of women who drink excessively has risen in a decade from 6.3 per cent to 17.3 per cent. *(Source: Dr. Robert V Seliger, psychiatrist.)*

Intellectually

Are contemporary women considered more intelligent than their predecessors?

YES. A half century ago many universities refused to allow women to pursue graduate studies, women being judged incapable. More recently, experiments at Johns Hopkins show that women can do more mental work than men in a given time and do it more accurately. *(Source: Dr. William Moulton Marston, reporting experiments at Johns Hopkins University.)*

Do to-day's women think differently from their predecessors?

YES. The "women s angle" is tending to disappear. About fifty years ago at the University of Wisconsin, in a free-association word test taken by both men and women and requiring 100 entries from each, ten categories cropped up much more frequently in women's lists than in men's. The categories were: wearing apparel, interior decoration, food, buildings and building materials, jewels, etc., stationery, education, the arts, amusement and families. The test was repeated recently and only one category —wearing apparel—cropped up with markedly greater frequency in women's lists than in men's. *(Sources: Dr. Joseph Jastrow; National Institute for Human Relations.)*

In Business

Do modern wives prefer working careers to tending a home and children?

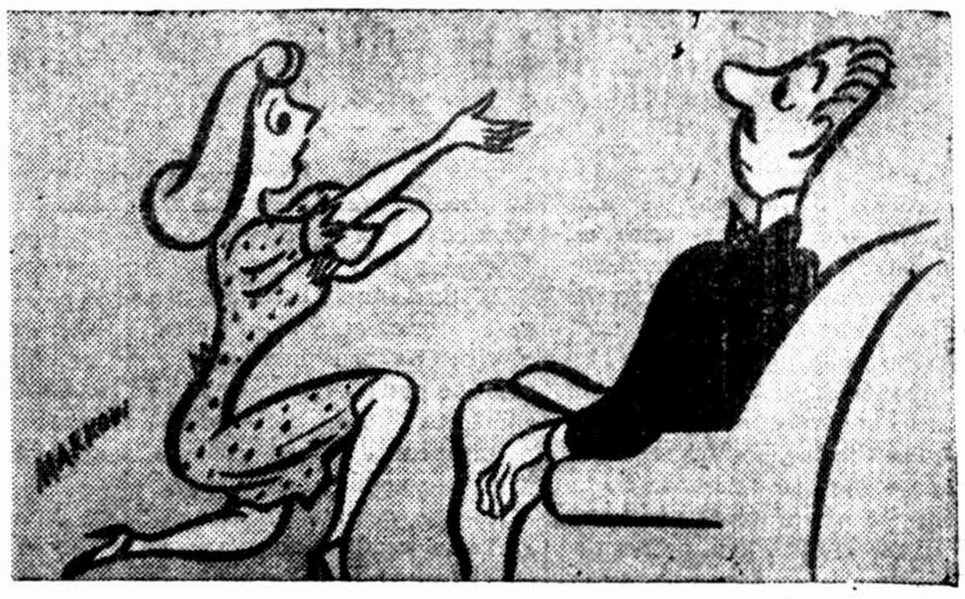
NO. A survey showed that only 11 per cent of working wives actually preferred such careers; the rest said they had to work, most of them because the husband was not making enough, others because of sickness, separation, etc. *(Source: Dr. Gwendolyn Hughes Berry's "Mothers in Industry.")*

Are women doing a better job than they used to of being bosses in the business world?

NO. In 1928 a study concluded that women bosses were too personal in and oversensitive to criticism; too jealous of one another; didn't work well with other women; didn't have a sense of fair play. From a study made in 1942, similar conclusions were drawn. *(Sources: Dorothy Dunbar Bromley in Harper's (1928); Dr. Beatrice M. Hinkel in Harper's (1942).*

Is there a greater trend of women into medicine than formerly?

NO. In 1890 there were 4,555 women physicians in the United States; to-day there are fewer than 8,000. The female population has more than doubled in the intervening time. *(Source: Thomas Woody's "History of Women's Education in the United States" and American Medical Women's Association.)*



What are the statistics of the Leap Year?

The Ever-Changing Eve

Concluded From Last Week

In Marriage

Are women exercising their traditional Leap Year privileges more than they used to?

NO. While it is admittedly difficult to account for all factors operating in marriage censuses, there has appeared to be a tendency in the marriage rate to fall off in recent Leap Years. *(Source: Dr. Paul Popenoe, director, American Institute of Family Relations.)*

Do more women, proportionally, marry to-day than formerly?

YES. In 1885 the figure was 8.0 women marrying out of every 1000 in the population; in 1945 the figures was 12.3. *(Source: U. S. Census Reports.)*

Do American women marry earlier than they used to?

YES. Since colonia. times there has been a steady decline in the age at which women marry. To-day half of all native white women are married by the time they are 22. *(Source: U. S. Census Reports.)*

Have women's ideas of what they want out of marriage changed?

NO. To-day, as for several generations, the two most common objectives of marriage given by women are "children" and 'economic security." They believe the "best solution to the love problem is marriage." *(Sources: Dr. Olga Knopf's "The Art of Being a Woman"; Prof. Willard Waller, Prof. E. R. Groves.)*

Has the American woman's conception of her role and her husband's changed in recent years?

YES. She is less willing to accept a passive role, preferring to think of her husband as a partner rather than a patriarch. She is willing to take on wider responsibility in the affairs of the family. She reveals a strong tendency to emphasize the "mating gradient," seeking to marry above her own level. *(Source: Dr. Paul Popenoe.)*

In The Home

With all their enlightenment, are women doing a better job of being mothers—i.e., are they turning out a "better grade" of children?

NO. Authorities who have reached this conclusion point out that since the turn of the century mothers have more and more been shifting their responsibilities of child-rearing to the schools and churches; that to-day's children are over-stimulated and therefore less well adjusted. *(Sources: David Snedden, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, Columbia; Dr. A. E. Watson and others.)*

Are contemporary women better cooks than their grandmothers?

YES. They do a better job of food conservation, know the value of vitamins and how to improve cookery through "gadgets," how to prepare well-balanced meals. In former times food was likely to be cooked too long and in too large quantities. *(Source: Blanche Stover, Editor of "Practical Home Economics.")*

How are women making out as bosses in the business world?

Look At Your Hands

Most women who are careful about their facial make-up are often guilty of neglecting their hands. In the make-up of a woman, the pair of hands should also be given some attention.

Broken and dirty nails are an ugly sight. (They are a positive danger to health). Manicure is not the only way out of it. Something positive must be done to keep the palms soft and protect them from chaffing. The woman's hand must be known from a mere touch!

Here are a few tips. First thing is substituting soda with borax for cleaning purposes as the latter softens water and protects hands.

Solution of Olive oil and rose water is a sure remedy for sore hands or chapping. Ordinary oat meal can also serve the same purpose. For whitening hands after handling fruits and vegetables vinegar can be used with ideal results. If vinegar is not available, use a piece of lime. For rough and cracked hands honey or almond oil are common aids.

Do You Know That—

1. The invention of the piano, in 1690, is ascribed to Cristofori, a Florentine, two of whose pianos are still in existence,
2. A South Sea island tree produces a fruit which, when roasted, is used as bread.
3. There are over 30 species of kangaroos.
4. For the film "Caesar and Cleopatra" more than 12,000 swords of various designs, including ornamental daggers, were cast in aluminium.
5. The month of March derives its name from the Roman God Mars. to whom it was dedicated by the Romans.
6. Stainless steel was invented in Sheffield in 1913..
7. The House of Lords met for the first time in 1265.

An August '42 Novel

"LEAVES IN THE AUGUST WIND" by N. S. Phadke, Hind Kitabs. Rs. 3/12.

This is a novel with the Indian upheaval of August 1942 for its background written originally in Marathi by Prof. N. S. Phadake. In a long foreword the author explains how this novel came to be written—and proscribed soon after publication. The ban was lifted when the Congress Ministry assumed office and the author has celebrated the event by offering this English version to the public. The novel is being translated into other Indian languages. too.

"Leaves In The August Wind" is thus something of a literary "cause celebre" and as such will appeal to all students of patriotic literature. The author frankly admits that the novel grew out of a passionate desire to challenge the gibe that writers in this country live and work in a world utterly divorced from the grim realities of the national movement. Only artistic integrity and courage must have prompted him to hazard such a publication in those stormy days. "Shakuntala"—under which title it originally appeared—did make a hit and fully vindicated the author.

One is afraid, however, that Shakuntala has lost some of her pristine appeal in her English garb of 1947. The novels perusal hardly leads one to realize that its author is such a celebrated Marathi writer. It may be so because of the sweeping change in the political situation during the last few years. Partly it may also be due to the fact that the native ethos of the story could not be conveyed adequately in a foreign tongue. though the translation is done by the author himself.

Briefly the novel revolves round the conflict in Shakuntala's mind between duty to her husband and to her country. In true Ibsenic fashion. Shakuntala leaves her husband to serve her country—along with her lover who was a underground hero of the '42 struggle. The portraiture of the clashing ideas and feelings is done with great artistry. though the ultimate reconciliation between husband and wife—who styles herself the nurse of her blinded spouse—is not as convincing as it should have been.

The novel leaves on the reader's mind a lasting stamp of the patriotic impulse which gave it birth and it will take a high place in the stirring literature produced by the national struggle.

H. P.

INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

"SUGARCANE CULTIVATION" by K. M. Gururaja Rao. Bangalore Printing & Publishing Company, Bangalore.

In a report fifteen years ago the Indian Tariff Board observed that the future of the Sugar Industry in this country depends mainly on the cost of producing the primary material, that is, cane. Protection will have to be given to the industry, in their opinion, until such time as improved cultivation methods, helped by research, can enable the agriculturist to increase his yield per acre "and thereby affect a substantial decrease in the cost of cane, while maintaining or increasing his own profits.'

Mr. Rao, in this handy little volume, shows how far this has been achieved. He has spent a considerable number of years in experimenting on sugar farms. His observations bear the impress of close, constant and practical acquaintance with the problem. To-day, the sugar industry is the second largest in India with an investment of Rs. 32 crores, only the textile industry beating it in the field of wider employment of capital. The total area under sugarcane in India has risen from 29 lakhs of acres in 1930 to 44 lakhs in 1945. This acreage is bound to grow if greater advantage is taken by the cultivator of the scientific research available to him. Then within a small acreage he will be able to produce a better yield.

Mr. Rao's book shows him how to do this. More than half of it is devoted to practical suggestions for sugarcane plantations, while the large number of appendices add to the value of the volume, as they give a general idea of points under discussion in other countries, such as systems of cultivation of cane, wet or dry planting, nitrogen value of fresh green manure and utilisation of waste molasses. The industry has made a notable advance through the use of improved breeds. If to-day we have in India more than hundred and fifty factories while a decade ago we had less than forty, this is due to a better type of cane being available. Sir T. S. Venkataraman, the famous sugarcane technologist at Coimbatore, has been bearing the brunt of this highly advantageous research work in producing profitable types of cane. To him the author pays a just tribute.

L. G. KHARE.

PLANNED PROSPERITY

"MOTHER EARTH" by R. Dhara, Industries Publishers. Calcutta. Rs. 2/-.

Under the imposing title, "Mother Earth", the author discusses in this small volume the problem of increase of food crops in India, our economic disabilities and the halting and hesitating manner in which the authorities have so far tackled them. He notices that officialdom produced "a spate of paper plans whose target is a new birth, in rural India." He regards them as "shoddy adventures" in economic uplift. Such a sweeping condemnation hardly befits an analysis which has the air of being critical.

A good deal of space is given to a discussion of Soviet methods in planning and execution. The author has useful chapters on balanced production, vitamins, and land nationalisation but his tendency to make bizarre statements mars the effect of his argument. He says, for example, that "there is a different of heaven and hell between Britain and India." Well, are we sure about that? He is however conscious of the limitations in his writing. He says, "I have written nothing new. I have told the oft-told tale in a few paras when a library would not cover the case." Two rupees is a bit too much to pay for the few paras.

L. G. K.

Sanskrit Drama

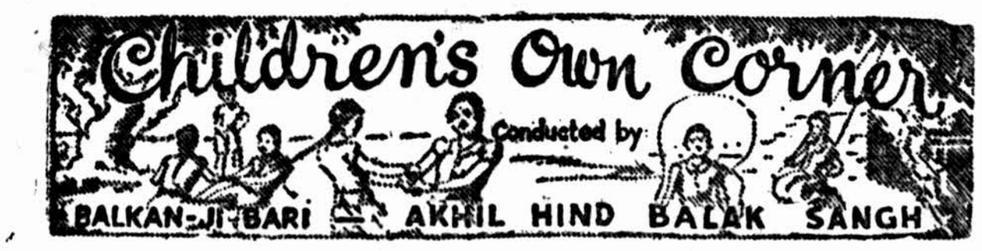
"DRAMA IN SANSKRIT LITERATURE" by R. V. Jagirdar, published by Popular Book Depot, Bombay 7, Price Rs. 8-4-0 (1947).

The author is an admirable student and teacher of Sanskrit, and belongs to the Karnatak College Dharwar. He wields a practised pen, and has written a number of dramas in his mother tongue. He is thus fitted to write on the subject matter of the book under notice, Drama. In Sanskrit Literature has not attracted many writers, either Indian or European. A. B. Keith's book and Horrwitz "The Indian Theatre" may be mentioned as one or two from amongst the latter. Contributions to magazines in some of the Indian Languages, have no doubt, kept the subject alive, but a systematic and scholarly work like Mr. Jagirdar's was a 'desideratum' and it is bound to take a high place in the ranks of those who have handled the subject.

Its twenty chapters cover the subject fully, and the way in which he traces the origin and development of Drama in Sanskrit Literature, documented—as every statement made by him is with authority in the original—leaves very little to be desired. Bhasa Kalidas, Bhavbhuti and Harsha, the dominating dramatists of the older period, have been noticed, with special reference to their contribution to the evolution or the changing phases of drama, and the picture they paint of the society and practices of their time.

Special features like the Sutradhar (Director) and the Vidusnaka, (clown or Fool) of the classical drama, have been brought out with a historical background, and on the whole very little left to comment on for any one who thinks of following the lead given by the author. In fact, he himself contemplates publishing a larger work which would bring up the subject to current days, from the times, from which he concludes the present volume.

K.



My dear Brothers and Sisters

Someone has said that happiness and all that pertains to it is the one lesson we ned to keep studying all our lives. Since we know that this is true, why is it we do not more earnestly try to help our children learn the art of happiness? "The art of happiness" sounds trite, but that's what it is—this learning to be happy and stay happy—an art. It is a beautiful habit which we should encourage the younger generation to develop now

In this changing world whatever we have tucked away inside ourselves is going to become of greater importance than ever. There are bound to be many irritations that will take the joy out of our days unless we know how to handle them or rather how to handle ourselves, so that they won't harass us.

A friend of mine, speaking of 'a small ache or pain" of her daughter's said, "She made the most of it." That is one of the great failings of human nature: our tendency to make the most of our problems. Not so much the large ones—we often seem truly heroic in meeting these—but the small, irritating, upsetting, bothersome worries that we meet practically every day. We have a great capacity for trying to make our own world, instead of taking the world as it comes.

Thought-habits and emotion-habits are the result of repetition just as other habits are well known to be. How strange that most parents fail to teach children in their early days to learn to live with themselves happily

* * *

LIVING WITH ONE'S OWN SELF

We stress learning to live with other people, which is of course important, but not half as important as learning to live with one's very own self, for he is the one fellow who is with each of us always

Let us set an example for the small child, and besides this start him at a very early age, thinking, if at all very clearly about his little problems, and let him find out for himself how much better it is for all concerned not "to make the most of them." It's surprising how even a young child can get the idea. In his own little way he finds it pays dividends. He feels better inside when he runs happily to greet Daddy no matter what has happened, he feels happier when he doesn't pout, but makes the corners of his mouth turn up, and so on. Real life stories help the child to form a picture of the kind of boy or girl he wants to be and eventually, the man or woman he wants to become.

Help the boy or girl to develop the habit of thinking actively instead of allowing his thoughts to drift. The drifter lets himself think any thoughts that ocur to him and yields to any emotion that comes along.

Nothing brings more suffering than wrong emotional reactions. If we help children to be able to choose thoughts and emotions that are good to live with, we have given them an extremely valuable asset for which these boys and girls will bless us the rest of their lives.

Let us teach the coming generation: "The Kingdom of Heaven is within you"

* * *

BALKAN-JI-BARI ACTIVITIES

Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari will have their Anuual excursion and celebrations of the Children's Day—Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant on next Sunday at Kalyan. Full particulars are available from the Presidents and Secretaries of the local units or from the General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, 59, Apollo Street Fort. Bombay (1).

Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari children had a picnic at the Birla Temple. Its companions visited the Prag Ice Factory. The Members celebrated the Tulsi Jayanti, and also the Raksha Bandhan. On the former occasion Shri Jivan Lal spoke on the life and works of the great Poet Tulsidas, and on the their brothers, the member, and the latter occasion, the girl members tied 'rakhdis' to their brothers, the boy members, and sweets were exchanged by them.

Who have not yet joined the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari? Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

Dada will always be glad to hear from you: Write to him anything you will and at any time you like!

SHOBHANA GRIDHARI NIRMALA PRAKASH

All Good Wishes from your loving, Dada

"Gulistan" Khar - Bombay 21

BINA

MOTI

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"I appeal to you all....to come out in the open and help, for we do not want to deal with this (riot situation) purely in the military sense. We want the help of all people of goodwill and good intentions and all those who have any hopes of a free and prosperous India. I want them to come out and help us. I want them to become messengers of good and stop this evil."

—PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

"With songs and speeches we have inflamed the people to this state. Can't we, with the same weapons, restore to them their sanity?"

—PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR.

To the members of the Bombay Citizens Peace Committee the thanks of the "Chronicler" and THE LAST PAGE for favourably considering some suggestions made in this column last week in connection with the present emergency

We called for a lead from New Delhi and even before THE LAST PAGE could have reached the capital, a clear, bold and characteristically sane and patriotic lead HAS come from there—the statement of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad announcing that Peace delegations will be sent to East and West Punjab, the U.P., Sind and some other areas where the situation is developing dangerous symptoms

In response to this appeal already many offers from men and women of goodwill have been wired to New Delhi including a suggestion on behalf of some writers and artists that a Peace Mission consisting of fifteen poets, writers, film stars, singers and other cultural workers be sent round the country BY AIR to propagate Peace and Unity through songs, poems speeches, short plays, 'living newspapers' and pamphlets.

*

Cultural Workers Mobilise For Peace

A pamphlet (to be simultaneously published in Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi) containing two short stories (including one from Krishenchander's HUM WAHSHI HAIN) and four poems has already been rushed to the Press and will be sold at a nominal price.

Ismat Chughtai's play DHANI BANKEN, produced last Sunday by the women members of the People's Theatre, proved to be an intensely moving emotional document. Immediately after its first performance there were offers from half a dozen different organisations that it should be staged in all parts of the city, under the auspices of different organisations. There is also a scheme afoot to have a short film made of this play and have it run in all the cinemas.

Mr. Chhotubhai Desai, President of the Motion Picture Producers Association, is being invited to hear Prem Dhawan's moving song, *SUNO, SUNO, AYE HIND KE REHNE WALLO* and to consider the possibility of this song being recorded and played at all shows at all cinemas in the city.

The Mayor is being requested to lend a few trucks of the Corporation to take Unity Squads of Writers, poets and artists round the city for Peace propaganda

The All-India Radio is being approached to give at least half an hour every day for Peace propaganda—through songs radio plays, poems, talks, etc

Prithviraj Kapoor, personally and through his Prithvi Theatres is lending all help to the cause of Peace, Refugee rehabilitation and propaganda for Unity Mulk Raj Anand is writing a 'living newspaper' on the riots. Krishenchander is writing stories Sailandra and Sardar Jafri and Kaifi are writing songs and poems on Unity themes Various film stars who have been approached in this connection are willing to march in Unity procession or do anything else that will help in the restoration of Peace and Sanity The IPTA is lending all its energy and talent to peace propaganda.

The whole cultural world is up and active, willing and most anxious to respond to Pandit Nehru's call "to come out in the open and help". Now it is up to the authorities—national, provincial and local—to give the necessary facilities to the cultural workers to make their contribution to this urgent national cause.

*

Art Saves Lives

That the artist wields considerable influence on the general public, in some cases even more than the politician, should be clear from the experiences of some of the prominent artists in the recent riots.

JOSH MALIHABADI, the famous Urdu poet, one day happened to stray into one of the obscure by-lanes of Girgaum and was about to be stabbed by a goonda when, on hearing the click of the clasp knife being opened, he sharply turned round to confront his would-be assailant. "Are you JOSH the poet"? the goonda asked and on getting a confirmation, he muttered an apology, and ran off.

ASHOK KUMAR, the famous film star, found his car surrounded by a hostile mob in Calcutta. When they recognised him, however, they not only let him go, but their communal fury was dissolved into shouts of "Ashok Kumar Zindabad."

NAWAB, the popular and veteran character actor, had a similar experience in Bombay when a would-be assailant turned out to be his 'fan.

Then, of course, there is the classic story of PAUL ROBESON who stopped the Spanish civil war for some hours on the Madrid front, as he sang Spanish folk-songs in the Republican trenches and his powerful voice went across the no-man's-land to the Franco trenches and snipers on either side forgot to shoot at each other, while listening to those magic melodies.

Is it unthinkable, then, that the fanatics and the misguided, embittered communalists, if not the professional murderers, would be mellowed and tamed by the example and appeal of our own popular artists?

*

Above The Battle

That in the midst of the carnival of hate and murder and violence, there 'were' cases in which noble souls, among the Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs, rose above their communal prejudices to protect their neighbours of the opposite community, is a fact that, unfortunately, is not being given sufficient prominence in the press or the radio.

Four sisters, all young Muslim college girls, who saw their house being looted and set on fire and other brutalities in a North India City, have written to their relations in Bombay: "We saw some ghastly sights. We saw our house looted, all our pretty clothes taken away before our very eyes. These crimes were committed by Hindus in this case. But we must remember that similar, even worse, crimes were committed by Muslims against the Hindus and Sikhs in other parts of the country. And we can't forget that we owe our own lives to the humanity of our Hindu neighbours who gave us refuge and protected us."

A Hindu friend coming from Rawalpindi tells me how his Muslim neighbours mounted guard, day and night, to protect their Muslim neighbours. Dhanvantri of the Punjab Communist Party gave an example of several hundred Muslim villagers being saved and protected by Hindus and Sikhs. The great educationist Doctor Zakir Husain was saved by the intervention of a Hindu and a Sikh. Recently there was a newspaper report describing how some Muslims in a train protected their Hindu fellow-passengers.

True the forces of fanaticism, of violence and hate have had preponderance

But let us not forget that humanity and fellow-feeling did occasionally shine out in the all-pervading gloom —and that this minority of goodwill was found in all the communities. For this is the nucleus round which we are going to build the future peace, prosperity and freedom of our country.

*

Letter To An Unknown Woman.....

who was heard to remark: "Curse upon this freedom and this Swaraj and this Pakistan! How I wish the English were to take back the Government of this country. We had at least peace under them."

Dear sister.

I know you spoke out of the desperate anguish of your heart. I know you have suffered, and suffered terribly, during the recent riots You have seen your house burnt and your children killed. There is the mark of suffering on your brow, the shadow of horror in your eyes. I know that there are other women, Hindu women and Muslim women, who today are saying such things. And there are men, too, who get so disgusted and disheartened who pine for the "peace" of the British rule. I know all that. And yet I wish you had not uttered those words of blasphemy against the freedom of your country!

As I heard you, the whole edifice of the hundred and fifty year old national movement seemed to crumble before my eyes. The glory of the martyrs, the sacrifices of the patriots the 'jail yatra' of the millions, the inspiring songs of the national poets, the fervent rhetoric of the national leaders, the epic of Dandi, the non-violent battle of Bardoli, the heroism of Bhagat Singh, the adventures of the I.N.A., the saga of 1942—all this and more was trampled into dust by your ruthless words.

How can I argue with an embittered soul like you, sister, you who have suffered so much, while I have suffered so little? How am I to tell that the "Peace" which you recall was the "peace of the graveyard that that "Peace" was an illusion and a mirage? How am I to convince you that the present tragedy is the direct outcome of a century and half of foreign rule which kept vast masses of our people impoverished and ignorant, deprived of every form of culture, at the mercy of the fanatics and men of ill will? How am I to tell you the sordid long story of how the deadly viper of communalism was nourished by imperialism?

What consolation can I offer you by examples of history—that the advent of people's freedom has been often accompanied by such bloody events because the forces of reaction make one final desperate bid to retain their ill-gotten power? History cannot restore your children and your husband and your home. History cannot wipe out one tear of grief

But, dear sister, if other women in the future are to live the life of honour and happiness, then it is essential that this country enjoy complete freedom—freedom at all cost! For there is neither honour nor happiness possible without freedom. All indignities, all humiliations, all insults to womanhood flow from a state of subjection.

Think again, therefore, sister. I do not say your bitterness is unjustified. But let your bitterness and hate (yes, hate) be directed against the forces of evil and violence and blind stupidity that are responsible for your tragedy. Curse, abuse anyone and every one—leaders, newspapers, journalists, this Page, this writer. But don't curse freedom!

And yet, I am glad you spoke as you did. For in one flash you have exposed the real horror of the present situation.

It is not a crusade of the Muslims against the Hindus.

It is not a crusade of the Hindus against the Muslims.

It is not a wave of communal riots

It is a dastardly blow at our newly-won Freedom. Anything which induces patriotic women like you to curse freedom, to wish for the "peaceful" days of national slavery, can only be a device of the enemies of our freedom

And so it has to be fought on that basis. Every one of us has to take sides. Every one of us has to ask himself or herself: Am I for Peace—Peace at all costs! and Freedom: or am I for violence and vengeance and retaliation and anarchy—AND a reversal to imperialist domination?

There is no third alternative. We have to make our choice.

Thanks, sister

S. O. S.

Calling all stage and screen artistes, painters, musicians, all writers, poets and composers, journalists, editors and playwrights, and all others who are anxious to mobilise the cultural forces for the preservation of Peace, Humanity, Sanity and Freedom..... to a meeting to be held today (Sunday September 28) Deodhar School of Music near Opera House at 4 p.m. to consider various schemes for carrying on Peace propaganda in Bombay city and province, in response to, and in the spirit of, the appeals issued by Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad, and the suggestions made at the last meeting of the Bombay Citizens Peace Committee.

As there is not enough time to inform all individually, this general S.O.S is being issued. In particular, the organisers (and the "Chronicler") would like to request the following to attend the meeting and help with their suggestions and advice:—

Mr. A. P. Sabavala, the Mayor of Bombay.
Mrs. Mitham Lam, the Sheriff of Bombay.
The Station Director, All-India Radio.
Prithviraj Kapoor.
Mama Warerkar.
C. C. Mehta.
Anant Kanekar.
P. V. Gadgil.
S. A. Brelvi.
M. Rangnekar.
P. K. Atre.
Gunvantrai Acharya.
Chotubhai Desai, President of Motion Picture Producers' Association.
Mrs. Durga Khote.
V. Shantaram.
Jagdish Sethi.
Jairaj.
Ashok Kumar.
Nawab.
Navin Yagnik.
J. K. Nanda.
K. N. Singh.
Pahari Sanyal.
Prabhakar Padhye.
Secretaries of the Students Federation and Students Congress.
Office-bearers and workers of the National Theatre, Prithvi Theatre, People's Theatre, etc.
Doctor Narayane, President, Municipal Schools.
David Abraham.
Snehprabha Pradhan.
Nargis.
Veera.
Begum Para.
Protima Das Gupta.
J. B. H. Wadia.
D. R. D. Wadia.
Phani Mazumdar.
Motilal.

(Errors and Omissions to be excused . Names not given in order of importance).

Patter

MORE DASH & DARING

By Asude

This is being written on the night of the 11th of September. All is quiet on the Delhi front except for intermittent interludes of staccato shots in the darkness. Somewhere, the Military is functioning.

In the last spasm of this series, I think I made it fairly clear to you that I am not of the stuff which flies from danger. That was why I chose the Frontier Mail for my journey to Bombay. Only babies and grandmothers ride in aeroplanes.

That was what I thought. I am not so sure now. I have got to make another journey to Bombay in early October, and I have been making enquiries at Cook's about the best boat to take for the trip. There must be a sea route to Bombay. From Delhi, I mean.

I don't think, travelling either by train or aeroplane was meant for sensible people. The most intelligent means of transport is by water That is why I am trying to find a good water route from New Delhi to Bombay. There must be one.

Two men of much importance and one man of no importance at all left delightful Bombay on the 6th of September. To wit, in their due order, Messrs. Devadas Gandhi and P. L. Sondhi, and—naturally, your humble servant. The aforesaid pair being what they are, chose the air for the trip. Yours truly being what he is, stuck to his coupe in the Frontier Mail, as in the forward journey.

Do you know, by the way, what is the most comfortable part of a coupe? You don't. It is the Toilet Room. It has a very strong latch, good for an hour's bombarding, and you can always take things easy squatting on the basin....but I am anticipating.

It was a most diverting journey. Mine was an air-conditioned coupe and as soon as I had entered it, I closed the door,.... to have the full benefit of the iced air just percolating through the grille. And then I remembered that I wanted some cigarettes. So, I wished to get out. But I couldn't. The door wouldn't open.

Mark you, I had not turned the handle on, but just shut the door. And yet, tug as I might, the door was as fast as if it had been stuck with glue. I saw the point. On the Frontier Mail, you don't need Railway keys to keep intruders out. You have only to shove yourself in, shut the door, and then you are as safe from intrusion as George Bernard Shaw.

It was not a stimulating prospect. might be no match for the door, but others might. That is, others from outside. And there were rumours abroad of people making their way into carriages without tickets or railway passes and troubling passengers with all sorts of Indian and foreign made cutlery.

So, I made sundry noises to be let out. But the air-conditioned compartments are not merely dust-proof and heat-proof. They are also sound-proof. Not a man passing on the platform heard. Then, I started gestures. I made all the gestures one can improvise at such short notice to convey the sense that I wished to be let out.

That did the trick. First one man, then another, and presently, a crowd collected in front of the window watching me. And they watched and watched and watched. But not a movement. By and bye, a man smiled. And then, another laughed. Evidently, there was a joke somewhere which the crowd was seeing. I couldn't.

Later, I was informed that they thought that I was doing my evening "jerks." And they thought that a railway coupe was a funny place to choose for doing Swedish exercises. I understood that there was some betting on the question whether they 'were' Swedish calisthenics or plain Indian 'pranayam.'

It was the Restaurant Car boy who came for orders about dinner who opened the door. No, not by himself. He would have to be a Gama or a Zbysco to do that. It needed the combined battering of four pairs of sturdy feet to swing that door free of the jam. Now, what would you do after that? I mean, for the rest of the night?

There was only one thing to do. So I did it. I took out the coil of rope which I always carry in my handbag,....for emergencies like this,.. tied one end of it to the handle, and the other to,....what do you think? The Alarm cord, of course. And then, I dined and slept the sleep of the sinless.

It was just pure Arcady, that long trail through the heart of India. And then, the jolt came at Muttra station, three hours from Delhi.

What do you think had happened? Just a bit of a trouble in the outgoing Grand Trunk Expres from Delhi in the course of which, some passengers had been killed and their bodies and luggage thrown out from the running train. The Railway made a great fuss about it. All trains on the line were "terminated" where they stood.

The Restaurant boy came dutifully to ask whether I needed dinner and I could again come out of the compartment. Several fellow-passengers were standing and discussing the various means whereby carriages might be broken into and mayhem committed on sleeping passengers during the approaching. night. I returned to my coupe, and re-tied the rope.

Crawling under the seat at the suggestion of danger is done only by cats and hen-pecked husbands. Besides. there might be torches. Two intelligent courses seemed plausible. One, to roll, onself up in the hold-all and pass off as bedding. The other, to lift the upper bunk up and then flatten oneself comfortably between the bunk and tne carriage-wall.

It is not everybody's trick, either of these dodges. But I could do it. For, I do not carry a corporation with me, but only a gentleman's waist,..... 22 inches round the line. I was comparing the virtures of the two ways out when the eye lighted on the caption "TOILET" on the door, and that settled it.

As I said, it is an intelligent man's way of managing a delicate situation. And as I said, you can make yourself quite cosy on the wash-bowl or the closet-top....After a couple of hours, I noticed that they had an alarm cord in the toilet-room, too. But it was no good. An alarm cord is useless in a train which does not move.

Well, I did reach Delhi after all. They took me out at 3-30 in the morning, shoved me into another train which made Delhi fifteen hours after the scheduled time, And after that, home. And Heaven. Only, interludes of staccato firings and wisps of smoke breaking the monotony of the internment.

Mr. Gandhi told me that they had a bit of wind and rain and thunder and lightning 'en route' which made several passengers most uneasy. It appeared that the pilot couldn't get clear of the trouble and for an hour, it was not so happy a journey. Several joy-riders I understood, left behind their lunches and afternoon teas in the plane long before they landed at Willingdon.

There must be a sea route from New Delhi to Bombay. What is the sense of having a Ballard Pier for if you can't use it? What is the point in a Gateway of India if an Indian can't enter it?

"It'll be a good job when you're nationalized"

Britain's Fight Against Rheumatic Diseases

Twenty years ago Britain's Ministry of Health reported that each year rheumatic diseases were costing "nearly £2,000,000 in sick benefit.... over 3,000,000 weeks of work are lost annually." Exact figures are not available today, but rheumatism is still a major cause of industrial absenteeism and has a high priority in all health plans.

Hospitals and clinics which can give patients the many recognised treatments are still too few, although great advances have been made in the last few years. One of the most modern and best equipped centres in the country is the British Red Cross Society's Clinic for Rheumatism, in Peto Place, London, which was started by the Society in 1930, with the assistance of representatives of Approved Societies and a number of eminent medical men.

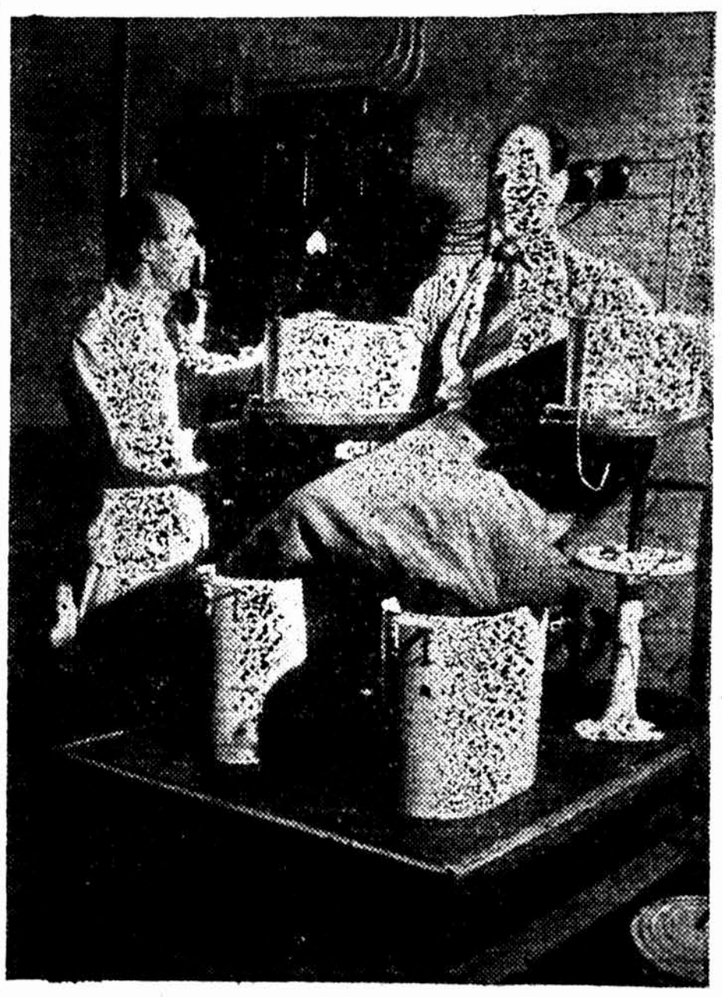
The need for a centre where walking cases could attend was evident, and it was coming to be realised that modern methods of treatment, especially physiotherapy (baths, electricity, heat, massage), properly combined, gave good results.

The sum required for the equipping of a suitable clinic was £40,000. This was soon subscribed, members of the Royal Family heading the list. Nash's Chapel, off Regents Park, was converted into what is today the Red Cross Clinic; its bright, airy, white rooms and corridors could not be more unlike a chapel.

The central feature of the modern building is a deep pool where baths with underwater douche or underwater massage can be given. Other treatments which can be prescribed are: aeration baths: Berthollet vapour cabinets; brine baths; diathermy; douche massage; faradism; galvanism; infra-red radiation; mud packs; needle baths; paraffin wax applications; radiant heat; Schnee baths; ultra short wave diathermy; ultra violet radiation; and all forms of massage and remedial exercises.

Patients come to the Clinic chiefly from the Home Counties and London, but many come from towns far distant. There are about 1,500 attendances each week, a figure which is made possible only by an efficient system of arranging appointments; patients arrive to schedule and there is very little delay. There is no in-patient accommodation.

The only criterion for admission to the Clinic is that the patient suffers from a rheumatic condition (sciatica, arthritis, lumbago, muscular rheumatism, neuritis, etc. and bears a doctor's letter of recommendation. The Clinic is dependent on fees, which are low. Physicians give their services without charge.



The Guthrie-Smith strings and pulleys apparatus gives support during exercises to restore muscles which no longer function; this is a back extension exercise.

Feet and hands a re immersed in water in the four cell Schnee bath; controlled electric currents pass through

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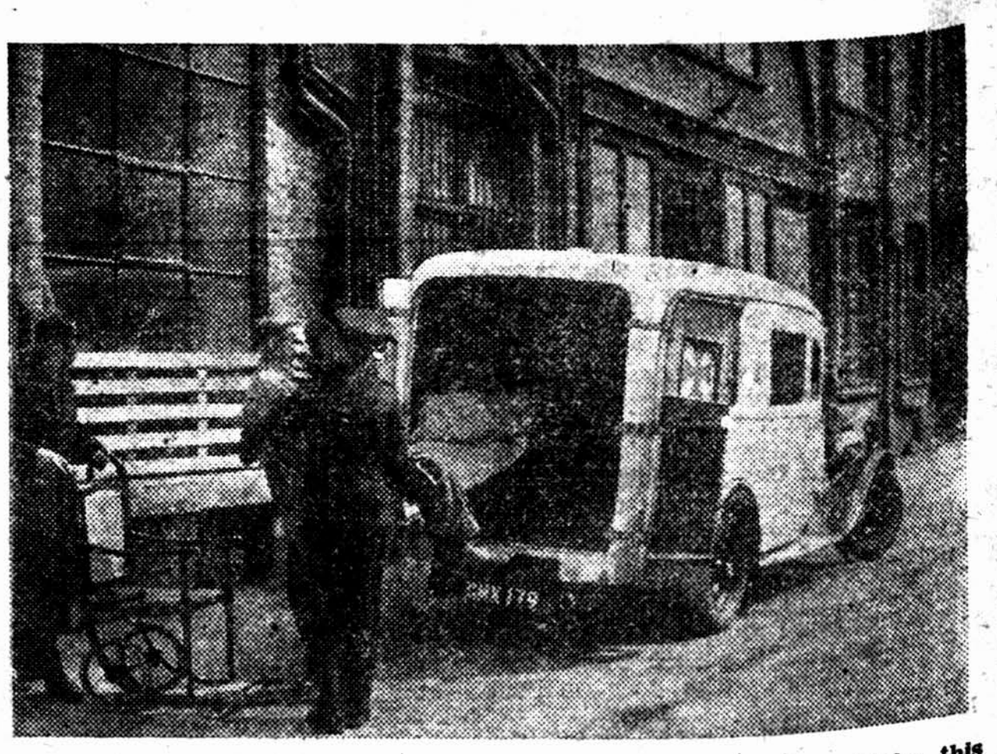
A contact application of the Kromayer lamp; the operator times the application with a watch.

An elbow joint is treated with ultra-short-wave diathermy; wires lead to each side of the joint.

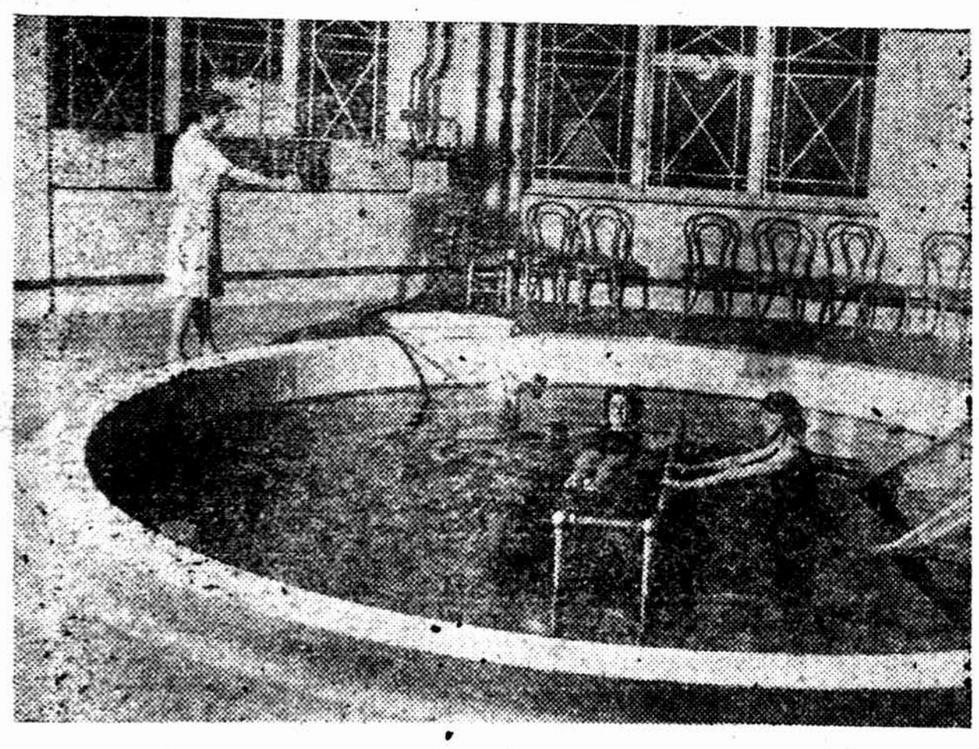
Britain's Fight Against Rheumatic Diseases

Rheumatic diseases cost Britain dear in man-hours and money; the fight against rheumatism goes on daily in hospitals and clinics such as the British Red Cross Society's clinic in central London. Here. more than 1,000,000 attendances have been registered

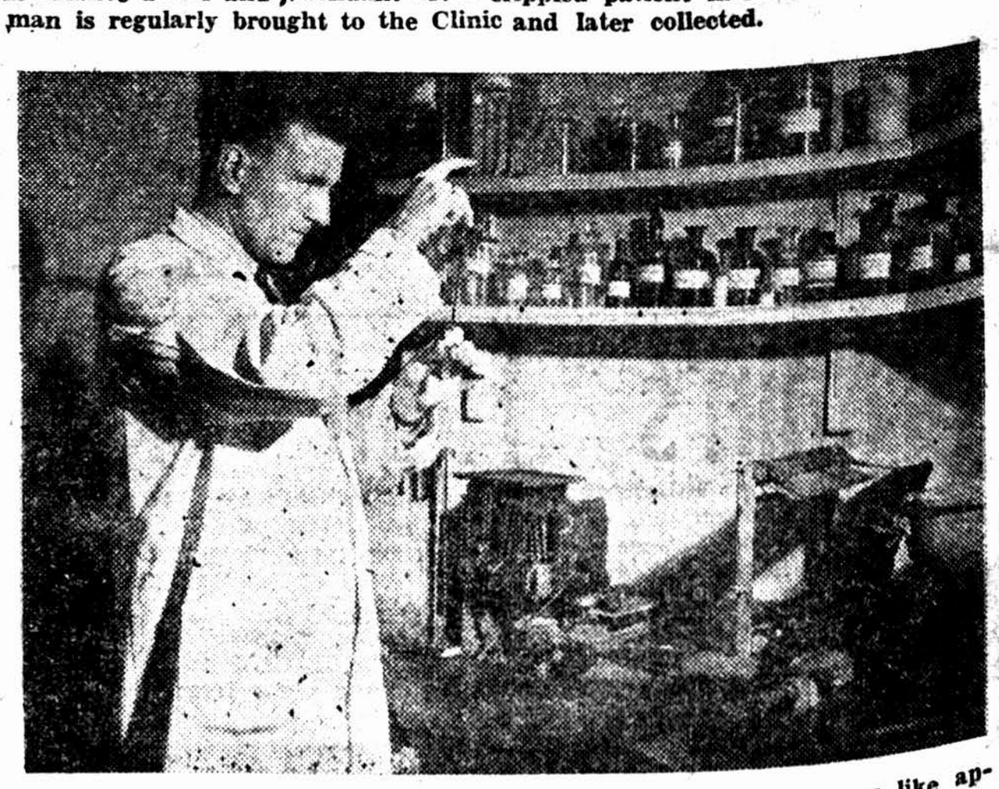
See Article on Page 23.



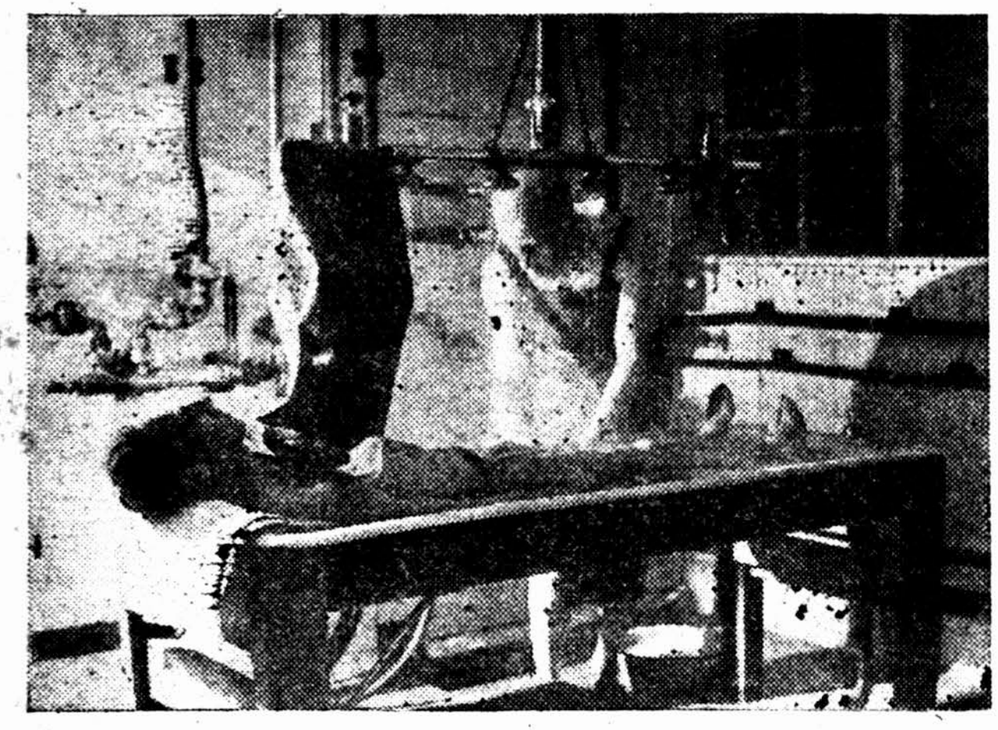
Ambulance driver and attendant lift a crippled patient into the vehicle; this man is regularly brought to the Clinic and later collected.



In the Clinic's deep pool women do remedial exercises under the direction of a physiotherapist. The water is kept at blood heat.



Chemical tests can be made in the modern laboratory. The camera-like apparatus is an automatic sedimentometer, used in determining the blood sedimentation rate.



With water at carefully controlled temperatures, a spray massage is administered.

A new patient is examined by a physician on her first visit; both hands are affected by arthritis.

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